The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

American Locomotives Abroad . . . 745
The Third-Term Proposition 746
The "Illinois," Our Fleetest Battle-ship 747
Withdrawing Our Troops from Cuba . 748
Street Railway Franchises in Pennsylvania 749
Mr. Lawson's Yacht and the "America's" Cup 750
Can the Saloon be Abolished? . . . 750
"Mr. Dooley" Hands Down his Opinion of the Decision 751
The Work of New York's "Committee of Fifteen" 752
Topics in Brief 752

LETTERS AND ART:

Art at the Pan-American Exposition . 753
Some Recent Aspects of the American Stage 754
College Greek and Professor Goodwin . 754
A New American Poet 755
A Suggested British Academy of Literature 756
Notes 756

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Improving the Wheat Crop by Breeding 757
Islands of Oysters 758
A Kinetoscopic Mystery 758
Utilization of Pine Needles 759
Insect Barometers 759
Right-Handedness or Both-Handedness? 760
Magnetic Surgery 760
Science Brevities 760

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Should the Office of Priest and Physician be Combined? 761
The Religious Press on Presbyterian Creed Revision 762
The "Whole-World Soul Communion" and the New Conception of Prayer 763
Modern Biblical Criticism Criticized . 763
The Wit and Humor of Jesus . . . 764

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Inconsistencies of Spanish Elections . 765
British Opinion on the Supreme Court Decision 765
Tolstoy's Ideas of Reform for Russia 767
Cartoons: The Triple Alliance at Home 767

MISCELLANEOUS:

Current Poetry 769
Personals 769
More or Less Pungent 771
Current Events 771
Chess 773

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"A GENUINE POET"

"He shines with a brilliance not exceeded by any ballad writer of our time—The ballads have all the ringing movement of Kipling's best work—The sort of thing that sets the blood tingling, and rouses up patriotism."

[*From the New York Times Saturday Book Review.*]

Dr. John Williamson Palmer has not now to make himself known to those familiar with American verse of the last forty years. Some of his poems have touched the hearts of readers in many parts of the land, but not until this late day have they been collected in a book. Well do they deserve the outward appearance of permanency, for they are here to stay. Dr. Palmer is no mere rhymester, he is a genuine poet, and as a balladist he shines with a brilliance not excelled by any ballad writer of our time. He has not now to be discovered. Bayard Taylor loved the title poem of the book. Richard Henry Stoddard has said of the ballad, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," that it is "second to no poem of which our long, terrible, bitter civil war was the inspiration, but in the forefront of all lyric bursts of patriotic feeling."

So good a poet as Charles D. G. Roberts has said that "The Maryland Battalion" is a "splendid piece of work, inevitable and unforgetable." Clinton Scollard, too, has placed himself on record as an enthusiastic admirer of the verse of Dr. Palmer. Mr. Stedman has praised this author's work in no niggard terms. Little, then, remains for the newspaper reviewer to say, but it may be permitted him to join in the general chorus of admiration. For in this volume the opening poem is so true an expression of resignation, even triumph, over the grave of a dead son that it may fairly claim a place as one of the few successful embodiments of Christian submission to the higher will. It is touching in thought and lovely in manner. The ballads have all the ringing movement of Mr. Kipling's best work, and they are charged with an unmistakable sincerity. They are genuine ebullitions of poetic feeling and as such they should have a lasting place in American literature. Here is a specimen of Dr. Palmer's style, from the inspiring ballad, "The Fight at the San Jacinto":

The buck stands still in the timber—
  Is it patter of nuts that fall?
The foal of the wild mare whinnies—
  Did he hear the Comanche call?
In the brake by the crawling bayou
  The slinking she-wolves howl;
And the mustang's snort in the river sedge
  Has startled the paddling fowl.

A soft, low tap, and a muffled tap,
  And a roll not loud nor long;
We would not break Sant' Anna's nap,
  Nor spoil Almonte's song.
Saddles and knives and rifles!
  Lord! but the men were glad,
When Deaf Smith muttered "Alamo,
  And Karnes hissed "Goliad!"

The drummer tucked his sticks in his belt
  And the fifer gripped his gun,
Oh, for one free wild Texan yell,
  As we took the slope on a run!
But never a shout nor a shot we spent,
  Nor an oath nor a prayer that day,
Till we faced the bravos eye to eye;
  And then we blazed away.

Now, that is good, straight, strong ballad writing. It is the sort of thing that sets the blood of man tingling, and it rouses up the patriotism in him and makes him think that it is good to be an American. A poet who can write like that is a valuable citizen, and his work ought to find a home in every other good citizen's library. Mr. Palmer's book does not occupy much space, but it should, and probably will, command large attention.

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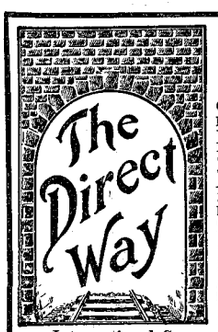

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Worcester's New Academic Dictionary	35,773	1,000	266	None	None	688

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bob'o-link", beb'o-link", *n.* An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. Called in the southern United States *rice-bird* or *reed-bird.* [Imitative from the note of the bird.]

See also **climbing-fish, coot, copperhead, dace, egret, fieldfare, gnu, grosbeak, May-fly** (with illus. at EPHEMERIDÆ), **meadow-lark,** etc.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ABROAD.

IN the midst of the self-congratulatory comments of the American press on the way our manufactured products are "beating creation" in their invasion of the foreign market comes the disquieting news that many of the American locomotives in use abroad are proving unsatisfactory. They burn too much coal. The assistant chief engineer of the Orleans Railway in France, for example, said a few days ago, according to a cable despatch, that the result of their purchase of thirty American locomotives last year is "not encouraging." The engines were ordered in America "because they were needed in a hurry," he said, and "for this reason the company does not regret the purchase"; but "it is true that they burn more coal and that it is slightly more expensive to maintain them than other locomotives doing the same work"; so "the company does not contemplate further purchases except in similar circumstances, as the French locomotives are equally satisfactory and more economical." Another despatch reports Mr. Elliott, ex-manager of the railways of the Cape Colony, who is now in London, as paying a tribute to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, for their excellent material and prompt delivery, but also as saying that their engines burn twenty per cent. more fuel than the English locomotives. Some engines recently delivered from the Schenectady Locomotive Works, however, he added, have been found able to haul more than any other engines that have been used in the colony.

But what is perhaps the most specific charge comes from Mr. Samuel W. Johnson, superintendent of the locomotive department of the Midland Railway Company, in England. The Midland road purchased forty American locomotives about two years ago when the machinists' strike in England rendered the British firms unable to fill their orders. In a letter in the London *Daily Mail* Mr. Johnson says that he finds, as the result of a six months' test, that under the same conditions the American locomotive costs from twenty to twenty-five per cent. more than the British in fuel, fifty per cent. in oil, and sixty per cent. in repairs. "It must be said that the American engines worked the trains satisfactorily," admits Mr. Johnson, "but their inferiority in the three points named is incontestable." These American locomotives cost $2,000 apiece less than the British and were delivered far more quickly, and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* remarks that $2,000 "will pay for a good deal of coal and oil." Major Johnstone, a British officer in Egypt, reports home to England that the American locomotives in use there "average ten per cent. more coal than the other types," and Sir Alfred Hickman, ex-president of the British Iron Trade Association, comments: "This, so far, confirms the reports from Burma and Assam, and, if correct, would make American engines dear as a gift."

The American locomotive finds a friend, however, in Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, who has written to Sir Alfred Hickman a letter that is published in the London *Times*, in which he says of the American engines in use in India:

"The earlier reports were unfavorable, but when their working was better understood and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of a similar construction. That American locomotives obtained a footing in India was due to the strike I have referred to; but if, as I hope, British locomotives are for the future to regain their monopoly in that vast system of railways, the British engineers must profit by the hints and suggestions which these reports convey. . . . . .

"You seem to think that orders have only gone abroad because those who gave them did not understand their business. I wish that it were so. The competition we have to face is founded on something much more formidable and substantial. Chemical research, concentration of capital, thorough technical education, improved industrial organization have made in recent years greater advance in America than here. It is with the product of these combinations, and not with the assumed stupidity of Indian officials, that the British engineer has to contend."

In view of the criticisms quoted above, press representatives have been interviewing the officials of some of the more prominent American locomotive works, with interesting results. Charles D. Cooke, of the Cooke Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., says it is his opinion "that the foreign builders are afraid of us, and the fact that they speak against us proves it." Angus Sinclair, editor of *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, makes an interesting comment on the British criticisms. Mr. Sinclair is Scotch by birth, and years ago he drove locomotives on the Caledonian Railroad in Scotland. He says:

"It is hard to get a British or a European engine-driver to make a favorable report on a Yankee machine. But they will have to come to it, in spite of their prejudices. The American locomotive will win its way in Great Britain and Europe, that is certain. . . . . .

"I think our locomotives probably do burn more coal. That is due largely to the fact that in our locomotives the cylinders are more exposed, while in the British types the cylinders are protected from atmospheric conditions, and there is less loss of heat, and consequently of power.

"The great advantage of the American locomotive over its rivals is in its simplicity of construction. Passenger-engines in England rarely attain an average of one hundred and fifty miles. Indeed, that would be considered a big run. In this country three hundred miles a day is not at all uncommon.

"British locomotives are the product of theories. They are de-

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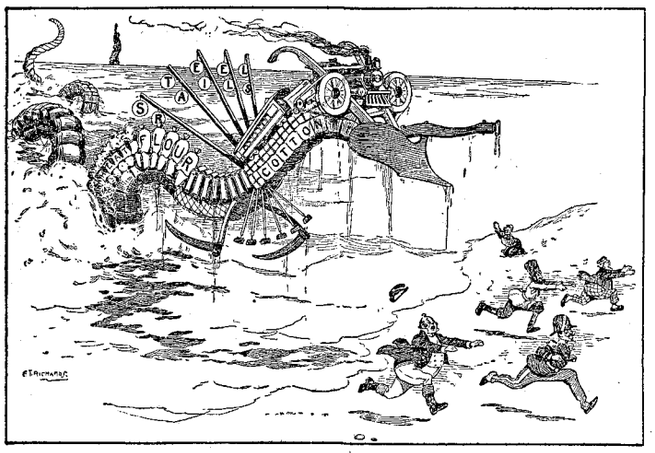
signed by civil engineers. American locomotives are the product of experience—experience that keeps pace with the latest improvements, and does not hesitate to discard theories. They are designed and built by practical mechanics, and we do not expect or desire them to live after they are out of date. So we run them for all there is in them. There you have the difference in a nutshell."

Mr. Alba B. Johnson, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, whose locomotives on the Midland Railway are under criticism, says that "the company has yet to receive a direct complaint from the Midland Railway officials," and adds



THE AMERICAN PERIL AS VIEWED BY VARIOUS EUROPEAN JOURNALS.
—*The New York Herald.*

that "Baldwin locomotives are now running on railroads in France, Bavaria, Denmark, Norway, Finland—in fact in all parts of the world—and the builders have never had a single complaint as to their running qualities or the cost of operation." He goes on to say:

"The discussion now going on respecting the American locomotive and its cost and efficiency has really no interest for us. We are convinced that our locomotives will justify themselves; that when business, and not political considerations, determine what shall be used—and, eventually, business consideration will rule—the American locomotive will be acknowledged to be, as it is, superior. We are certain that France, Spain, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Bavaria, all will continue to buy our locomotives. The fact is, we are filling large orders for Egypt through the British War Office.

"It is true in a certain sense that the American locomotive costs more than the English; that is, if it is not worked as it should be, it is not as economical. Absolute economy, however, is in our favor. Our engines are more powerful than the English. The standard pressure with us is 180 pounds, as against 160 pounds in England. If the American locomotive is put to only the same amount of work as the English locomotive is capable of, it does consume more coal. But if it is put to its full capacity, it is actually more economical than the English engine."

Several American journals have expressed the opinion that unfriendly treatment by the British engineers and firemen may have had something to do with the untoward behavior of the American locomotives. "If a fireman does not want his engine," remarked George Blakely, an expert of the Cooke Locomotive Works, "he can make it more stubborn than an army mule." The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, similarly:

"Is it at all likely that the engineers and firemen would encourage their employers in going to the United States for engines? If a man in the position of Sir Alfred Hickman is bound to believe that an American locomotive is not much better than a lot of junk, how friendly would the attitude of a foreign engineer or stoker be to our machines? English papers have contained complaints of railway employees regarding our engines which the railway officials have contradicted. We shall not go very far astray if we conclude that, in spite of the efforts of the railway officials to give our machines a fair test, the foreign engine-drivers and firemen have given our engines about as unfriendly treatment as they could and keep their employment."

THE THIRD-TERM PROPOSITION.

WHEN Senator Depew and General Grosvenor, a couple of weeks ago, came out almost simultaneously with a serious suggestion that President McKinley might be returned to the White House for a third term, it was a noticeable fact that the proposition met with practically no favorable response, even from the newspapers that are most outspoken in their admiration of the President. That this negative attitude was shared by Mr. McKinley himself became apparent a few days later, on the 11th, when his secretary gave out a brief but positive statement signed by the President in which he declared, in view of the reiteration of the third-term suggestion: "I will say now, once for all, expressing a long-settled conviction, that I not only am not and will not be a candidate for a third term, but would not accept a nomination for it if it were tendered me." This statement gave the newspapers a good opportunity to express their opinions of the suggestion made by the Senator from New York and the Congressman from Ohio, and they have not been slow to improve it.

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) calls the suggestion "silly"; the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) calls it "lunacy" and "the height of rattle-brained recklessness," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) terms it "folly" and "nonsense." "In this matter," remarks the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* (Rep.), "Senator Depew has exhibited a want of that common sense which has usually pervaded his course." The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.), too, says that the Senator "is apparently incapable of reading the lessons of history"; and it rejoices that while the President "can not prevent officious courtiers and sycophants from making fools of themselves," he "will not permit them to make a fool of him."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says:

"No document that William McKinley ever signed will affect more profoundly the future estimate of the true greatness of this

RUSHING THE BABY SHOW.

UNCLE SAM: "You're altogether too early, ladies; the show doesn't open for a good while yet." —*The New York Journal.*

American citizen now acting as the servant of the nation. How petty and pitiable it makes seem the attitude of that fast decreasing number who impute to the President a disposition to-

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ward personal imperialism, a willingness to strain our institutions for the same of his own renown! How foolish it leaves the equally mistaken few who have thought to win the gratitude of the President by sounding the third-term note within the hearing of his ears!"

Other papers turn to a consideration of the dangers of a third term. "It might not mean a life term for Mr. McKinley," says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "but if the barrier that limits an incumbent of the Presidential office to two consecutive terms is once broken down, the field for a life-tenure would be open to any sufficiently able and unscrupulous to scheme for it," and the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) observes: "No sensible American, it may be repeated, apprehends Cæsarism or executive despotism. But only the superficial and the confirmed spoilsmen do not see that the constitutional division of powers and the delicate system of checks and balances would be gravely compromised and imperiled by third and fourth and fifth terms. The growth of executive power at the expense of the other departments of the Government has proceeded far enough."

And coming to a consideration of Mr. McKinley himself, the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) says: "We believe that at this stage in the history of the United States it is unwise and unnecessary that any man, even a McKinley, should continue at the head of the Government for more than eight consecutive years." The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) remarks, too, that "there are a number of leading Republicans superior to Mr. McKinley in intellectual power, and quite his equal in personal character"; and the Kansas City *Journal* says: "The high popularity which Mr. McKinley enjoys is his popularity as a President, not as a candidate for an additional term. There is not a particle of evidence that he would be greatly popular in the latter capacity. At least there is so much uncertainty on the subject that neither he nor the Republican party is likely to take risks." Says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.): "Nobody knows better than he [the President] that if it were possible under any conditions to set aside the unwritten rule which Washington established and the powerful partizans of Grant tried in vain to defy, deep and widespread resentment and bitterness would inevitably result. Probably the United States has never had a President to whom such a burden of ill-will would have been more intolerable than it would be to Mr. McKinley."

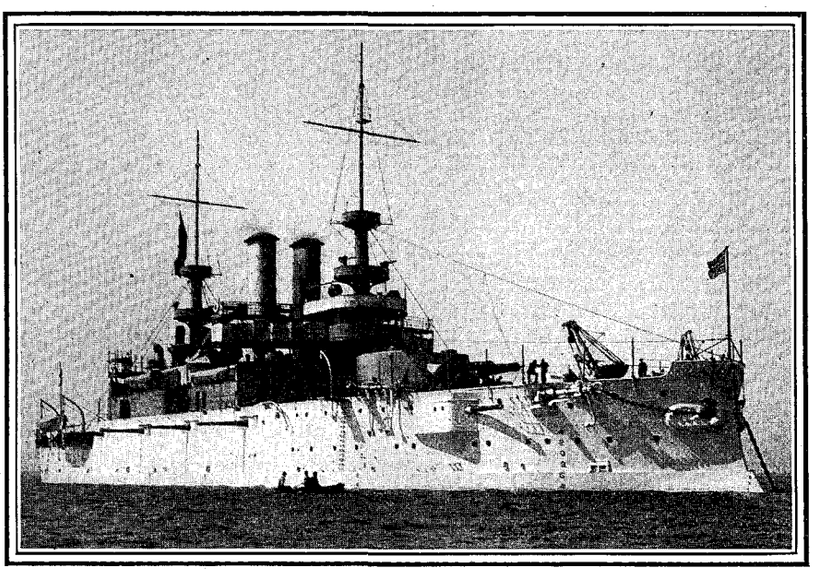
The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), however, believes that our Government has been changed so materially by expansion in the last few years that a third term would not be anything surprising; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) observes:

"It is doubtful if it can be said with perfect candor that the American people have ever given a conclusive decision on this question. No contingency has ever risen calling for for permitting an unquestionable expression of their opinion. They have never, for instance, passed upon it toward the close of the second term of a President engaged in carrying on a war that was really a great struggle for maintaining our safety or power. Should the question ever arise under such circumstances, the people might be found following the homely advice of Lincoln against swapping horses while crossing a stream."

It will be noticed that nearly all the newspapers quoted above are Republican; it need hardly be said that the Democratic press do not favor a third term for Mr. McKinley, altho some of them are willing to see him nominated. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the Detroit *News* (Ind.) would not be surprised if Mr. McKinley, in case his friends become too urgent, should reconsider his refusal of a third nomination. "The President was once just as positive," observes the Detroit *News*, "about the criminality of forcible annexation and the plain duty that we owed Porto Rico."

THE "ILLINOIS," OUR FLEETEST BATTLE-SHIP.

THE new battle-ship *Illinois* attracted a good deal of attention last week by maintaining on her trial trip on Wednesday an average speed of 17.31 knots an hour for four consecutive hours, thus proving herself the fastest battle-ship in our navy. Not only that, but she revealed an extraordinary celerity in maneuvering by describing a complete circle within three hundred yards, or two and one-third times her length, in three minutes and ten seconds, while going at full speed. The Associated Press report of the trial says: "Steadiness and reserve power characterized the performance of the battle-ship throughout the severe test. The work of her engines was smooth and even, and the records of the day showed but one-tenth of a knot difference in speed between the northern run and the return. The machinery easily met every requirement, and not an accident of any kind marred the success of the day."



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THE NEW BATTLESHIP "ILLINOIS."
Courtesy of *The New York Journal*.

"But we shall be deluding ourselves," says the New York *Journal*, "if we imagine that the *Illinois* is above, or even up to, the modern standard of speed for battle-ships," and it goes on to say:

"We must bear in mind that while all foreign governments have recognized the value of high mobility in their fighting vessels, our Navy Department has systematically discouraged the construction of fast battle-ships. It was planning fifteen-knot ships when other nations were building craft of seventeen knots, sixteen-knot vessels when other nations had gone up to eighteen, and only now in its latest efforts has it been prodded into reluctantly conceding nineteen, the rate for which European constructors have been planning for some years.

"The British battle-ships *Duncan*, *Cornwallis*, *Russel*, *Exmouth*, *Montagu*, *Albemarle*, *Queen*, and *Prince of Wales* are all to make nineteen knots. The *Canopus*, *Ocean*, *Goliath*, *Albion*, *Glory*, and *Vengeance* make 18¾. Nine others make eighteen, and still others have been planned for nineteen.

"The new Japanese battle-ships make eighteen knots, and

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Russia has several of the same speed. So have Germany and France.

"The partiality of our Navy Department for slow ships has been ably seconded by Congress, which has gone even beyond the Department's desire by compelling the construction of monitors that would have to be towed into action, and could hardly begin to fire before a battle would be over. Such craft can do nothing that a fast battle-ship could not do better, and the battle-ship can do many things that the monitor could not do at all.

"The theory of the slow battle-ship is that it must carry guns to pierce the heaviest armor and armor to resist the heaviest guns. This is substantially the reason just given by the Navy Department for its refusal to recommend twenty-knot battle-ships. It explains that any weight given to more powerful machinery would have to be taken from guns and armor.

"But as a matter of fact the shells from the heaviest guns do not hit the heaviest armor. As a rule they do not hit anything at all. The slow battle-ship goes into action with inordinately thick armor in spots to protect her from thirteen-inch shells that never reach those spots, and carrying sixty-ton guns with which she never succeeds in hitting an enemy. The real damage on both sides is done by the guns of moderate calibers, and the effective protection is armor of moderate thickness widely distributed."

The *Illinois* is a sister ship to the *Alabama* and the *Wisconsin*. She is 368 feet long on the load-water line, has an extreme beam measurement of 72 feet 2¼ inches, draws 23 feet 6 inches of water, and, with all ammunition and stores on board, has a displacement of 12,325 tons. Her maximum horse-power is estimated at 10,000. She carries four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles in turrets and fourteen six-inch rapid-fire-guns. The secondary battery consists of sixteen six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns, and two field-guns. She also carries four torpedo-tubes. The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after-turret, is sixteen and one-half inches thick at the top and nine and one-half at the bottom, except at the forward end, where it is tapered to four inches at the stem. The *Illinois* has been under construction for a little over four years.

WITHDRAWING OUR TROOPS FROM CUBA.

NOW that the Cuban Constitutional Convention has agreed, by a vote of 16 to 11, to add to the Cuban constitution the Platt amendment (which was printed in full in our issue for June 8), public attention is turning to the question of the withdrawal of our forces from Cuba. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "The general idea entertained here among those who have stood near the President and Secretary Root and have had opportunity to know something of the plans of the Cubans themselves is that the new Government will be elected some time in November and inaugurated next February. Our troops and the provisional Government will remain in the island until the inauguration takes place, and will in all probability take part in the inaugural parade." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) writes:

"The talk in Washington for a few hours after the news was received of the adoption of the Platt amendment by the Constitutional Convention at Havana was all about the immediate withdrawal of the United States troops. It was simply the Yankee mental trick of leaping ahead of the facts. There will be nothing precipitate about the withdrawal of the troops. Too few are in Cuba, and the distance to be moved is too slight to make the undertaking a serious one. There will still be much to do before the 'stable' government on which everything further depends can be assumed to have been established. A satisfactory electoral law must be enacted; the offices created by the Constitution must be filled by popular election, and the officers so chosen duly installed, and the new executive must negotiate a treaty with the United States covering the points laid down in the Platt program. All this was explained to the delegates who visited this city some weeks ago. . . . . .

"In the mean time, it is probable that a considerable number of our soldiers will be brought back to the United States, drawn almost wholly from the outlying provinces of the island which seem peacefully disposed. Our troops will hold Morro Castle till the formal evacuation, which, as will be seen from the outlines of the program given above, will not, in the ordinary course of events, occur till some time next winter. Cuba will have to raise something in the nature of an army between now and then, in order to have a garrison for the defense of the fort. Well defended, Havana is regarded as nearly impenetrable as any fortified city on this hemisphere, if not in the world.

"When the evacuation takes place, those United States troops who have been holding Morro are expected to retire to the places fixed upon for our naval stations, and the new Government will be launched and left to take care of itself."

The amendment was adopted on Wednesday of last week. The Havana correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Rep.) says that "many Spaniards, Cubans, and Americans here hoped that the amendment would be rejected and thus, perhaps, annexation would come about," and "this thought," he adds, "weighed powerfully with the convention." The Administration press believe that the Cubans' action is the best possible thing for both Cuba and the United States. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) calls it "a long and important step in the right direction," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"No nation ever started out for itself under such favorable conditions. Order is assured from the start. Independent, the island will at the same time have the powerful protection of the United States against rebellion started by would-be dictators at home or attacks from abroad. That is the one thing necessary to invite capital and secure the rapid development and prosperity of the country.

"There will be no difficulty in arranging for the elections and the installation of the new government. The settlement of this difficult question in this way will be another great achievement for the McKinley Administration."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.), however, remarks:

"Henceforth, 'Cuba's Choice' should take the place in the vocabulary heretofore so usefully occupied by 'Hobson's Choice.' The people of Cuba have been directed by the Government of the United States to exercise their free and independent volition in the matter of accepting the conditions named in the Platt amendment to precisely the same extent as the patrons of the immortal cockney stableman were invited to exercise theirs in the matter of a horse. It was 'this or nothing,' in the one case as in the other. To be sure, the Cubans had the alternative of fighting us if they chose; but of course that alternative was, under the circumstances, a little too absurd to be thought of. So the Cubans have made their 'choice,' and, by the free and independent action of the representatives of a free and independent people, the conditions offered by big America to the inhabitants of little Cuba, and handed to them on the point of a bayonet, have been accepted with all the grace possible in the situation.

"Now that the thing is done, it is proper to say, once more, that the conditions are not necessarily—that is, are not necessarily in themselves and on their face—of a kind to destroy the independence of Cuba. It rests with the people of America to see that the elastic terms of the third article of the conditions [regarding intervention] are not made to cover exploitation, rapacity, and overriding of the rights of the Cubans. Experience thus far of what may be accomplished by the sense of justice, as against grosser influences, in our dealings with the dependencies over which, for the present at least, we have decided to exercise dominion, does not hold out much encouragement as to any restraint upon the use of the powers which the Cubans have now formally conferred upon the United States Government. But it will not do to give up the principles of justice and fair play, in which, up to the Spanish war, this nation fondly fancied itself so superior to other nations; and it may yet prove to be the case that the American people will react from their present attitude and show that these principles had a deeper root among them than recent developments indicate."

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A view not seen in many papers is expressed in the following comment by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

"We do not believe the convention represents the best elements of the island, but as this nation has officially agreed to the trial of independence it is inevitable that the experiment must be made. If it wins, it is under the overshadowing influence of this Government, which has managed to safeguard its interests. If it fails, there is nothing left but annexation, and we believe that this will be the inevitable result, after the politicians have played with their new toy until they are tired of it."

STREET-RAILWAY FRANCHISES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

UNITED STATES Senators, Congressmen, and state officials in Pennsylvania are charged by the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Dem.) with "such a shameless prostitution of official power for private speculation" as has not been known in this country since "the hideous orgy of corruption and crime that attended the carpet-bag governments in the Southern States after the Civil War." In no less emphatic language, the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the history of the street-railway "rippers of Pennsylvania," from their inception and passage through the legislature to their final approval by the governor, is "the history of a great crime." "We do not recall anything bolder or more atrocious in the annals of legislative iniquity," it says. The following *résumé*, describing the rapid methods by which the "rippers" were "jammed through the legislature," is from the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"These bills, having never previously been heard of by the public, were introduced into the Senate on the afternoon before Decoration Day. Within ten minutes they had been referred to a commitee and favorably reported back, and on the same day they were read a first time. The Senate remained in session on Decoration Day in order to advance them, and on Friday, just forty-three hours after their first appearance, they were passed by a vote of 32 to 6. On the following week the House, for the first time during the session, assembled on Monday, and through sharp practise the bills were not only received, but were railroaded to first reading the same day. The next day, on second reading, there was a fruitless fight and a fire of amendments by a few 'insurgents,' and on Wednesday last [June 5] the bills passed the House by a vote of 151 to 31, with certain 'friendly' amendments which were on the same day concurred in by the Senate.

"The purpose of these unprecedentedly expedited bills—which were apparently a part of a far-reaching deal—was to put certain promoters and politicians in exclusive possession of the possibilities of street-railway development at various important points in the State. The constitution of Pennsylvania forbids the construction of a street railway within any city, borough, or township without the consent of the local authorities. These bills provided, however, that whenever any person should have secured from the secretary of state, on application, a 'charter' for any proposed and unoccupied route—surface, elevated, or underground—he alone should have the right for two years thereafter to apply for such local consent. It was further provided that, after securing such consent, he should have two years in which to begin and three years more in which to complete construction. Important rights of eminent domain were also conferred."

The nature of the legislation is thus described by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

"Briefly, the measure authorizes the incorporation of surface, elevated, and underground street-railway companies. These companies can locate anywhere, wherever a city council can be found to indorse selected locations. The franchises thus obtained are made perpetual. No regulation of fares is provided. No compensation to the city is required. The charter or franchise is made a marketable quantity for seven years at least, and no building need be done in any case. Streets not used but included in the legalized plans of existing street-railway companies can be taken by the new companies. Overhead or underground roads can be built in streets now occupied by surface railways."

In order to still further intrench the state machine, an amendment introduced by Senator Scott and providing that no charters shall hereafter be granted for constructing railways, except in "congested localities" and by approval and consent of the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, and attorney-general, was passed last week.

On Friday, June 7, Governor Stone signed the bills. "Almost before the ink of the governor's signature was dry," narrates the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "and before there was any appreciable chance for any one else, charters were obtained by the leading politicians. Among those openly interested were the son of Mr. Quay, the junior Senator, Congressman-at-Large Foerderer, Congressman Connell, State Senator Focht, the author, or sponsor, of the bills, and others of less note connected with the machine." Immediately following the legislation the select council of Philadelphia received and passed fourteen ordinances covering one hundred and twenty miles of proposed car

THE TWO PROPRIETORS.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

lines in the city. Applications have also been filed for lines in or about Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, and other cities and towns.

The most sensational protest that has yet been made against the methods of the Pennsylvania politicians is that of John Wanamaker, who on June 13, just before Mayor Ashbridge signed the fourteen ordinances above referred to, wrote him a letter offering to pay $2,500,000 for the franchises involved, which have literally been given away. The letter was handed to the mayor at a public function, and he threw it away unopened. The mayor also disregarded an offer of $5,000,000 from New York and Western capitalists, and a proposition from A. L. Johnson to provide a trolley-system for Philadelphia with three-cent fares and universal exchanges. Mr. Wanamaker's offer, declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), meant "a direct saving to the taxpayers of a sum equal to two dollars for every man, woman, and child in Philadelphia." "Mayor Ashbridge has set a new and strange pace for public wrong," adds the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.); "the mayor's arrogant effrontery in approving the gift, worth millions of dollars, to speculative, sordid politicians, has no precedent. It is official audacity unexampled."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Senator Quay's paper, justifies that "ripper" legislation on the ground that under its provisions Philadelphia may now have a system of much-needed "rapid transit." Referring to the crowded condition of the surface cars,

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it says that there is no traveler but will "welcome this promised relief from a situation that has become almost unbearable." It continues:

"There are those who are yet declaring that the whole proposition of rapid transit is but a mere scheme of grabbing franchises and bartering them to the highest bidder. We put no faith whatever in these charges. If it would prove a profitable investment to build elevated or underground railroads the incorporators, whoever they may be, would not give up the opportunity. On the other hand, if the enterprise did not promise to be profitable no one would care to buy the franchises. Indeed, they could not be given away. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that there is a genuine business proposition back of this whole enterprise, and that the details will develop in due time."

MR. LAWSON'S YACHT AND THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

THE possibility that the *Independence*, the new yacht built by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper magnate, may be fleeter than the *Columbia* and the *Constitution*, and may therefore be better able to defend the *America's* cup in the coming races with the *Shamrock*, gives uncommon interest to the seemingly irreparable break between Mr. Lawson and the New York Yacht Club, which is the custodian of the cup. To state the dispute briefly, the club insists that the *Independence*, to take part in the races, must be "enrolled in the name of one or more members of the club and registered on the club's records in the name of such member or members," or must be "chartered to a member or members for a period of not less than two months." Mr. Lawson is willing to have his boat enrolled on the club's records, but is not willing that it should be enrolled as some one's else property. He says, in a newspaper interview: "I have held from the start that any boat that proves herself the better boat, owned by an American and built here, can race for the Cup. I never could agree that I was under any necessity, in order to have my boat compete, to give her away to another man or to surrender my ownership of her. I thoroughly agree that the boat should be enrolled in the New York Yacht Club, in order to be eligible, but I do not believe, and have never believed, that in order to be so enrolled it is necessary that she shall be owned by a member or members of the club." Mr. Lawson has expressed his willingness to give the charge of his boat during the races to the club, or to any members they may designate, but the club requires that he charter his boat to some member or members of the club by personal arrangement; and this Mr. Lawson refuses to do.

The New York *Evening Post*, while it thinks that "the general public has neither time nor taste to study all the technicalities of a dispute over the terms of a charter by which Mr. Lawson's boat may be temporarily turned over to the New York Yacht Club," and while it agrees that "the club may have the best of the controversy," says, however, that "it is a dearly bought victory which leaves it open to the imputation of caring more for its dignity than for getting the best boat in American waters to sail in the contest next fall." The Cleveland *Leader*, too, says: "For all that any one knows to the contrary, the *Independence* may be the fastest yacht in American waters to-day, and it is possible that to exclude that vessel from the preliminary races held to select a cup defender may make just the difference between victory and defeat in the international struggle to come later. Nothing so annoying is likely to happen, but the action of the New York Yacht Club is none the less narrow and ill-judged on that account."

On the other side, the New York *Tribune* thinks that if the *Independence* fails to take part in the races it will be the fault of Mr. Lawson himself, and the New York *Sun* considers his "jockeying" with the club's terms so unsportsmanlike that "it may be well to warn him that if he pursues his present course much longer he will bar the *Independence* from the desired competition, since it will soon become impossible for him to find a single member of the New York Yacht Club willing to raise his flag over the Lawson boat, and, in the traditional way, qualify her to enter the races."

CAN THE SALOON BE ABOLISHED?

STUDENTS of the liquor problem have generally been ready to admit that the social functions of the saloon are a most important factor in maintaining and strengthening its influence over the community. This conclusion is amply sustained by Mr. Raymond Calkins in his new book on "Substitutes for the Saloon," published under the auspices of the influential "Committee of Fifty for the Investigation of the Liquor Problem," organized in 1893, "to secure a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action." He says:

"The saloon is the poor man's club, in the sense that it often offers him, with much that is undoubtedly injurious, a measure of fellowship and recreation for which he would look elsewhere in vain. It does a vast amount of mischief, but at the same time supplies a legitimate want in the life of the workingman by giving him relief from the monotony and meagerness of his daily life. This want is so generally recognized that social workers have often remarked that, bad as the saloon is, they would hesitate to remove it unless there were something to take its place.

"The question arises, How may the evils of the saloon be eliminated, and at the same time the social wants of thousands in our great cities be satisfied? Two methods must evidently be pursued. The saloon must be confined by legislative restriction to its own normal function of the distribution of liquor, and other places of recreation be provided without the perils accessory to the saloon, where a man may enjoy the society of his fellows without being confronted with the evils of intoxication, of gambling, of social vice, and where he will not be tempted to squander his week's wages."

In reviewing the legislative attempts to restrict the influence of the saloon, Mr. Calkins gives it as his opinion that "both the low- and high-license systems have failed to counteract the social side of saloon life." He thinks that the same must be said of the prohibition laws, for "so long as public opinion does not insist upon the extinction of the formally banished saloon, just so long is it possible not only for it to exist, but to preserve all the elements of a social center, and to draw patronage as such." On the other hand, he regards the South Carolina dispensary system and the Gothenberg system in Norway and Sweden as examples of legislation which has been largely successful in destroying the social functions of the saloon. He continues:

"The ability of legislation to extirpate the social attractiveness of the saloon has been demonstrated; but in proportion to the degree in which legislation is successful in taking from the saloon its social features, the obligation becomes imperative to provide for the patrons of the saloon other places of social recreation and fellowship. . . . As yet adequate substitutes for the social benefits which thousands of the people actually derive daily from the saloons have not been developed. It is to this problem that the experience, the wisdom, and the wealth of those interested in social progress must now be directed."

Of the various recreational enterprises which have grown up out of the life of the masses, and which may fairly be included under the category of "substitutes" for the saloon, Mr. Calkins describes at some length the boys' and young men's clubs of our great cities; the open-air gymnasiums and playgrounds in which Boston excels; and the public libraries, free lecture courses, open-air concerts, popular theaters, temperance restaurants, etc., that have been organized in all parts of the country. One of the most successful efforts in rivaling the saloon has been that of

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"The Workingman's Club and Institute Union," an English association founded in 1863. Its purpose was to help workingmen to establish clubs where they might meet for conversation, business, and mental improvement. Starting from smallest beginnings, the Union has grown until to-day it includes over 500 clubs and nearly 100,000 members. The sale of liquor to members proved to be necessary for self-support, but it is claimed that the introduction of a bar has not resulted in lowering the character of the organization.

Commenting on the facts and conclusions presented in this book, the New York *Evening Post* expresses the hope that the principle of "self-help" developed in the English workingmen's clubs may also take firmer root in American life. It says:

"The club instinct is becoming strong in all of our cities. In Baltimore, for example, there are one hundred and fifteen social clubs of the poorer classes, exclusive of political and religious organizations, most of which have rooms. In New York, between the social clubs, the benevolent orders, and the trades-unions, the framework for such a movement already exists. The meeting-halls of such organizations, which are now often open on stated occasions, might be made available for daily club use. The workingmen, by developing this club idea, might depend less and less on the saloon, with its demoralizing influence, and by cooperation supply at once liquor and social restraint in its use."

"MR. DOOLEY" HANDS DOWN HIS OPINION OF THE DECISION.

NOW that "Mr. Dooley" has become, so to speak, a national figure, there has been a feeling in some quarters that the last word on the Constitution and the flag would not be said until he had spoken. The last instalment of his philosophy now makes the matter all clear. "No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not," he says, "th' Supreme Coort follows th' election returns." How the dispute started as to whether or not "ivrywhere th' Constitution wint, th' flag was sure to go," Mr. Dooley doesn't remember, but he knows that it was finally agreed to leave it to the "Supreme Coort":

"So it wint up to th' Supreme Coort. They'se wan thing about th' Supreme Coort, if ye lave annything to thim, ye lave it to thim. Ye don't get a check that entitles ye to call f'r it in an hour. Th' Supreme Coort iv th' United States ain't in anny hurry about catchin' th' mails. It don't have to make th' las' car.

"I'd back th' Aujitoroom again it anny day f'r a foot-race. If ye're lookin' f'r a game iv quick decisions an' base hits, ye've got to hire another empire. It niver gives a decision till th' crowd has dispersed an' th' players have packed their bats in th' bags an' started f'r home.

"F'r a while ivrybody watched to see what th' Supreme Coort wud do. I know mesilf I felt I cudden't make another move in th' game till I heerd fr'm thim. Buildin' op'rations was suspinded an' we sthud wringin' our hands outside th' dure waitin' f'r information fr'm th' bedside. 'What're they doin' now?'

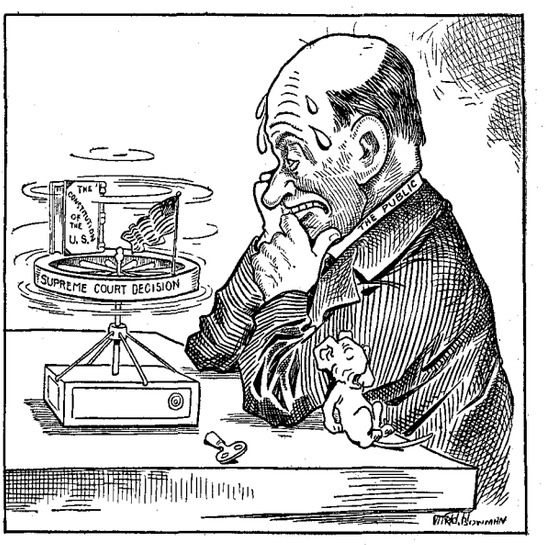
"'They just put th' argymints iv th' larned counsel in th' ice box an' th' Chief Justice is in a corner writin' a pome. Brown J. an' Harlan J. is discussin' th' condition iv th' Roman Impire befure th' fire. Th' r-rest iv th' coort is considherin' th' question whether they ought or ought not to wear ruchin' on their skirts an' hopin' crinoline won't come in again. No decision to-day.'

"An so it wint f'r days an' weeks an' months. Th' men that had argyied that th' Constitution ought to shadow th' flag to all th' tough resorts on th' Passyfic coast an' th' men that argyied that th' flag was so lively that no Constitution cud follow it an' survive, they died or lost their jobs or wint back to Salem an' wer f'rgotten. Expansionists contracted an' anti-expansionists blew up, an' little childher was born into th' wurruld an' grew to manhood an' niver heerd iv Pother Ricky except whin some wan got a job there.

"I'd about made up me mind to thry an' put th' thing out iv me thoughts an' go back to wurruk whin I wake up wan mornin' an' see be th' pa-aper that th' Supreme Coort had warned th' Constitution to lave th' flag alone an' tind to its own business. That's what th' pa-aper says, but I've r-read over th' decision an' I don't see annything iv th' kind there. They'se not a wurrud about th' flag an' not enough to tire ye about the Constitution.

"'Tis a matther iv limons, Hinnissy, that th' Supreme Coort has been settin' on f'r this gineration—a cargo iv limons sint fr'm Porther Ricky to some Eyetalian in Philydelphy. Th' decision was re-read be Brown J., him bein' th' las' justice to make up his mind, an' ex-officio, as Hogan says, th' first to speak, afther a crool an' bitther contest. Says Brown J., 'Th' question here is wan iv such gr-reat importance that we-ve been sthrugglin' over it iver since ye see us las', an' on'y come to a decision (Fuller C. J., Gray J., Harlan J., Shiras J., McKenna J., White J., Brewer J., an' Peckham J. dissentin' fr'm me an' each other) because iv th' hot weather comin' on.

"'Wash'n'ton is a dhreadful place in summer (Fuller C. J. dissentin'). The whole fabric iv our government is threatened, th' lives iv our people an' th' pro-gress iv civilization put to th' bad. Men ar-re excited. But why? We ar-re not. (Harlan



THE WORSE PUZZLE YET.

Does the constitution follow the flag, or does the flag follow the constitucion, or does the flagstitution follow the const, or does the constiflution follow the gag, or—where are we, anyway?

—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

J., "I am." Fuller C. J. dissentin', but not f'r th' same reason.)

"'This thing must be settled wan way or th' other undher that dear ol' Constitution be varchue iv which we are here an' ye ar-re there an' Congress is out West practisin' law. Now, what does th' Constitution say? We'll look it up thoroughly whin we get through with this case (th' rest iv th' coort dissentin').

"'In th' mane time we must be governed be th' ordnances iv th' Khan iv Beloochistan, th' laws iv Hinnery th' Eighth, th' opinyon iv Justice iv th' Peace Oscar Larson in th' case iv th' Township iv Red Wing varsus Petersen, an th' Dhred Scott decision. What do they say about limons? Nawthin' at all.

"'Again we take th' Dhred Scott decision. This is wan iv th' worst I iver r-read. If I cudden't write a betther wan with blindhers on I'd leap off th' bench. This horrible fluke iv a decision throws a gr-reat, an' almost blindin' light on th' case. I will turn it off. (McKenna J. concurs, but thinks it ought to be blowed out.)

"'But where was I? I must put on me specs. Oh, about th' limons. Well, th' decision iv th' coort (th' others dissentin') is as follows: First, that th' Disthrict iv Columbya is a State; second, that it is not; third, that New York is a State; fourth, that it is a crown colony; fifth, that all States ar-re States an' all Territories ar-re Territories in th' eyes iv other powers, but Gawd knows what they ar-re at home.

"'In th' case iv Hogan varsus Mullins, th' decision is he must paper th' barn. (Hinnery VIII., sixteen, six, four, eleven.) In Wiggins varsus et al., th' cow belonged. (Louis XIV., 90 in

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rem.). In E. P. Vigore varsus Ad Lib., th' custody iv th' childher. I'll now fall back a furlong or two in me chair while me larned but misguided colleagues r-read th' Histhry iv Iceland to show ye how wrong I am.

"'But mind ye, what I've said goes. I let them talk because it exercises their throats, but ye-ve heard all th' decision on this limon case that'll get into th' Fourth Reader.' A voice fr'm th' audjeence: 'Do I get me money back?' Brown J.: 'Who ar-re ye?' Th' Voice: 'Th' man that ownded th' limons.' Brown J.: 'I don't know.' (Gray J,, White J. dissentin,' an' th' r-rest iv th' birds concurrin', but f'r entirely diff'rent reasons.)

"An' there ye have th' decision, Hinnissy, that's shaken th' intellicts iv th' nation to their very foundations, or will if they thry to read it. 'Tis all r-right. Look it over some time. 'Tis fine spoort if ye don't care f'r checkers.

"Some say it laves th' flag up in th' air, an' some say that's where it laves th' Constitution. Annyhow, something's in th' air. But there's wan thing I'm sure about."

"What's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"That is," said Mr. Dooley, "no matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' Supreme Coort follows th' election returns."

THE WORK OF NEW YORK'S "COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN."

THE work of the "committee of fifteen," appointed last November by resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of investigating the alarming "increase of gambling and the social evil" in the metropolis and of enforcing the laws and promoting new legislation against these evils, has attracted wide attention throughout the country. William H. Baldwin, Jr., has acted as chairman of the committee, which includes among others Dr. Felix Adler, Jacob H. Schiff, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman (of Columbia University), William J. O'Brien (of the Granite Cutters' Union), and Charles Sprague Smith. "The prime object of the committee was inquiry and the ascertainment of facts," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), adding that "this has been undertaken systematically, patiently, and with proper care." The work of the committee up to date has been chiefly confined to the exposure and suppression, by frequent "raids," of pool-rooms and gambling resorts, and to investigation of tenement conditions and the "social evil." Prominent in the raids undertaken has been Judge W. T. Jerome, who has accompanied the police in most instances, because, to give his own explanation, he wished to see the raids carried to a successful conclusion and the proprietors of the resorts brought to speedy justice. There is now every probability, however, that the raids of the committee, which have had so large a place in the public eye, are to be abandoned, and it is believed that the principal reason for this change of policy is the fact that one of the leading financial backers of the committee has declared that Justice Jerome's methods are "undignified" and harmful to the cause they are seeking to promote. The incident has aroused some interesting discussion. Says the Providence *Journal* (Ind.): "The rights and wrongs of the case are hard to judge at this distance, but certainly the fifteen have been successful in showing that protected vice exists in New York, and that the police, if they wished, could put a stop to a large proportion of it," and "if it has accomplished nothing more, the activity of the committee has herein been justified." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) adds, in similar vein:

"The committee of fifteen is about the first reforming body of New Yorkers, since the overthrow of Tweed, that has really made things happen. It owes this distinction chiefly to the fact that Judge Jerome has had sense enough to see that if work is to be done somebody has got to take off his coat and roll up his sleeves and do it. His course has been fully justified by his own explanation of it as well as by the results. It is perfectly obvious that if Judge Jerome had not personally led the raids, the raids would have been resultless. Judge Jerome has saved the dignity of the committee instead of compromising it, because he has saved the committee from being made ridiculous by its futility."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), likens Judge Jerome's exploits to the raids of Mrs. Carrie Nation. "It is difficult to reconcile the public to the idea that lawbreakers should be dealt with in a sort of law-breaking fashion," it observes. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says:

"The incessant raiding is being used by Tammany as a powerfully persuasive argument with all the elements that make money by catering to the popular demand for sports, recreations, amusements, and indulgences of all sorts that come under the supervision of the authorities. The saloonkeepers, the beer garden proprietors, the Coney Island and other popular resorts that provide pleasure for the Sunday outing crowds are all being bidden by Croker's artful lieutenants to watch the committee of fifteen's raids and learn how little mercy they will all get if they allow an anti-Tammany government to be elected next fall. 'Remember the last citizens' government,' they say, 'and don't forget Police Commissioner Roosevelt's reign of Sunday blue-law enforcement.' And it is admitted that there is much potency in this appeal. The German-American Reform Union has taken a race census of the city and reported that one out of every three voters is a German by birth or descent. And the Germans hate any restrictions on what they consider their personal right to drink beer and enjoy themselves freely in all rational ways alike on Sundays and week-days. If this 'personal liberty' German vote is alienated, Croker will surely stay in power. And this explains why Tammany is better pleased than anybody else with the continuous raiding performances of Justice Jerome and the fifteen."

The same arguments find weight with some of those who are most prominent in organizing the anti-Tammany campaign. "I don't like Justice Jerome's methods, I have too much respect for the robe," says Mr. John D. Crimmins, who is talked of in some quarters as the "reform" candidate for mayor; and Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, president of the Citizens' Union, has declared against any platform demand for laws forbidding the sale of liquor on Sundays. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"It is well to bear in mind that there is now in this city no large and influential body of public opinion in favor of Puritanical laws, except in Tammany Hall. The men who really control Tammany make their living by selling protection to lawbreakers. It is to their interest and for their benefit that the statutes shall be rigorous and repressive. A saloonkeeper who was protected by law in his right to sell beer on Sunday afternoons would open his front door and snap his fingers in the face of the captain's 'collector.' That is not what Tammany wants. Its corruptions are practicable only under laws of which the violation is tempting and profitable."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF Cuba doesn't be good, she may incur a Supreme Court decision, too.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WE do not think that Dr. Dowie will rely so much upon the ravens as upon the jays.—*The Baltimore American.*

SOME enterprising American should follow J. Pierpont Morgan through Europe selling a nerve tonic along his trail.—*The Chicago News.*

CONSIDERATIONS of national honor may usually be relied on, if we rightly read history, to make almost any bad matter worse.—*Puck.*

Progress, the new organ of the woman-suffragists, should fill a long-felt want. The lack of progress has been the movement's main trouble.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

A FINGER in the diplomatic pie being accounted desirable, statesmanship is that rare quality which differentiates accurately in advance between a pie and a cog-wheel.—*Puck.*

THE "Robbed by the Umpire" headline, which is doing duty in the columns of our esteemed contemporaries, shows that there is something more important than the imperialism discussion going on.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NOW that the Kaiser has issued an order forbidding the presence of reporters at the places where he makes speeches, he will greatly extend his good work if he will issue a decree permitting the absence of the audience.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

NOT since the World's Fair at Chicago has there been an American enterprise which has called forth more praise from the art critics than that elicited by the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. In architecture, sculpture, and painting, artists find much to praise. *The Critic* (June) contains a paper on this subject by Mr. Christian Brinton. As to the architectural side of the Exposition he says:

"Felicity of arrangement and fantasy in construction are the Exposition's cardinal merits. There have been displays more pompous and more monumental, but none so well devised, and none more bijou or more captivating. Altho the area at disposal was restricted, it has been utilized to ultimate advantage in respect to convenience and scenic effect. The undiscriminating will probably pronounce the color scheme the most engaging feature, but it is solely because of a carefully considered ground-plan and much forethought regarding problems of scale, distribution, and *ensemble* that this coloration counts for its best. Architect has played into the hands of colorist, while colorist has simply heightened a beauty which is primarily architectural—has merely added the after-glow. All the fancy and daring, the bizarrerie, and even the iridescence of this panorama derive from the scrupulous, almost academic precision of its diagram, and the fertile manner in which that diagram has been elaborated.

"Broadly speaking, the architects have adopted the urban or Roman, rather than the sylvan or Columbian plan used at Chicago. Conforming with lines employed in the construction of various flora, the chief buildings have been massed about a central space, with, as usual, a tower marking the extremity of the major axis. It will be difficult ever to evolve any distribution superior to the inverted T, and in selecting it the architects have displayed welcome sagacity. We have passed the stage of docile faith in purely natural or landscape vantages—these we subjugate rather than submit to. With all their majesty there was a certain guilelessness in the disposition of the buildings at Chicago, a lack of definite concert quite out of harmony with the classic severity of the structures themselves.

"Equally inspirational has been the selection of Spanish Renaissance architecture as a general type with which to accord. Several points converged toward this choice—historic reasons, a recollection of certain buildings at Chicago, and, beyond all, that unmistakable sense of fitness which has proven the informing spirit of the Exposition as a whole. No style of architecture is better adapted to the purposes of an Exposition than this, which emphasizes lightness and gaiety rather than massiveness or forbidding grandeur, which so lends itself to nuances whether plastic or chromatic. The vivid, animated aspect of the Rainbow City, with its clusters of dome and campanile, its long arcades and luxuriance of ornament, is entirely due to the adoption of a style which escapes on one side the chastity of the Classic and on the other the intricacy of the Gothic—a style which is frankly festal."

On the side of sculpture, Mr. Brinton finds pleasing indications at Buffalo of the great advance made in American art of late years:

"THE STANDARD BEAREK."
By Karl Bitter.
Courtesy of *The Critic*.

"Only within the past decade has American sculpture proven its validity. At Chicago the first hopeful step was taken. The interval has been fecund, and now Buffalo witnesses the vigorous sweep and scope of an art long confined to grewsome portrait busts and hideous soldiers' monuments. For a dreary period the native sculptor had nothing to say and said it with persistence. The vitality displayed by the provisional sculpture at Chicago and at Buffalo is due to the fact that foreign trained men have here encountered expansive conditions and have developed through meeting those conditions. Such issues as these two expositions and such occasions as the late Dewey Arch give concise impetus to national expression in sculpture. The immediacy of these circumstances favors freedom and offers full play to creative imagination. While the results have been the reverse of academic and have rarely merited marble, they embody qualities which academism often lacks. The work has been hurried in conception and in execution, broad, almost loose in treatment, but there has been manifest that sense of movement and action which is a particular heritage—the heritage of the unrestful.

"Those special factors which contribute most to the quickening of local sculpture are the going to Europe of Americans and the coming to America of men from over seas. The best things in contemporary sculpture—the thing itself, almost—can be traced through these channels. That superior feeling for form which seems to be acquired only in Paris, and that inimitable Viennese *flott* have become, in a sense, naturalized and characteristic. Whether they are native or not matters little.

"At Buffalo the sculpture program, like the administering of color, has been scrupulously elaborated. In both cases preconcertion is manifest. If Mr. Turner in his color-scheme has tried to depict the struggle of man to overcome the elements, Mr. Bitter has attempted in his scenario to give a complete allegory of man and his development. The touch of platitude is here, and many specific instances are more humorous than profound, but ideas have in the main been expressed with conviction and appositeness; tho simple beauty is, however, preferable to obscure and clumsy symbolism.

"Following architectural leads, the Director of Sculpture has

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aimed at giving plastic and ideal substance to the realities represented under each roof. The psychology of this is about as subtle as that of the sign-post. It will not dishearten the most irrelevant sightseer. In accordance with this scheme Mr. Bitter has divided his forces into three parts—left, right, and center, those on the left typifying Nature, those on the right Man, and those in the center the Genius of Man and his contributions to art, science, and industry. There is of course occasional sculpture, but the chief effort has been concentrated on these groups. . . . .

"If in general the sculpture at the Exposition fails to advance materially upon the average of merit sustained by the architecture, it must be recalled that much is lost through the enlargement of groups which may have been modeled with lingering finesse. In any event the undisputed impulse of the moment and the setting—the green of foliage and glistening water—do much toward equalizing values. One priceless legacy remains, which is, that the free use of plastic form has here attained new significance, that an art has here been widened in scope and broadened in application. And this, after all, is more than the relative finality of any chance bit of plaster or marble."

SOME RECENT ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

THE more significant developments of the American stage during the past few years have lately received notice in a volume by Mr. Norman Hapgood, the well-known dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, entitled "The Stage in America: 1897–1900." In the course of a review of this book, Mr. Ingram A. Pyle says (in *The Dial*, Chicago, May 16):

"Mr. Hapgood touches upon the problems of the stage in a manner which reveals a clear and comprehensive insight. In speaking of the theatrical trust (a product of one of the gloomy qualities of American life: the excessive love of wealth) he says:

"'Its growth was rapid, its power immense, and the history of its rise, if intimately known, sounds like a melodrama or a satirical romance. . . . This syndicate can say to the theater owner: "If you do not do business with us on our own terms, we will not let you have first-rate attractions. If you do, we will destroy your rival, or force him to the same terms. For the bookings we will take a share of the profits." To the actor or traveling manager it can say: "You must play in our theaters or in barns. For our theaters we make our own terms." To both it can say: "Nominally, we act as your agents. In reality, we are your absolute masters."'

These sentiments are voiced by the majority of our actors and critics.

"Mr. Hapgood tells us that there is a drama, not large but distinct, which belongs especially to the United States of to-day, and, whether lasting or not, to contemporary observers seems to move on more artistic principles than any native plays of the past:

"'Two men stand, as far as we can see, clearly ahead of their predecessors: James A. Herne for intellectual qualities, supported by considerable stagecraft; William Gillette for the playwright's talents, working on ideas of his own. Their plays are equaled by single efforts of other men, but no other American dramatist has done as much of equal merit.'

Speaking of American humor, he reminds us that a certain form of humor, not the highest, and yet not unrelated to the larger kind, is found as incessantly in our farces and variety shows as in our presidential campaigns. 'Fatalism and buoyancy, love of exaggeration, and a taste for slang are some of the components.' But he merely lessens the dignity of his arguments by inserting some very insipid quotations from broad farces and burlesques which, for some reason or other, draw intellectual audiences to a certain metropolitan music-hall. Who was it that said human nature in America is somewhat like the articles in a great exhibition, where the largest and loudest things first catch the eye and usurp the attention? Upward of forty years ago George Henry Lewes, speaking of the frivolous character of our plays, said:

"'Unless a frank recognition of this inevitable tendency cause a decided separation of the drama which aims at art from those theatrical performances which only aim at amusement of a lower kind (just as classic music keeps aloof from all contact and all rivalry with comic songs and sentimental ballads), and unless this separation takes place in a decisive restriction of one or more theaters to the special performance of comedy and the poetic drama, the final disappearance of the art is near at hand.'

"This quotation is not inserted for the sake of calling attention to and praising the so-called 'palmy days' of the stage, but merely as a preliminary remark in calling attention to the fact that, according to Mr. Hapgood, there is only one high-class theater in America: the Irving Place Theater, in New York, where the running of a theater is looked upon more as an art than as a trade. But as all productions are here given in German, its clientelage is limited."

Still more recent appreciation of the work done for the American stage by Mr. Conried, manager of the Irving Place Theater, has been shown by the University of Pennsylvania, which has conferred upon him an honorary degree. The New York *Evening Post* (May 20), in commending the university for this act, says:

"His company, of all those regularly playing in New York, is the only one that deserves serious consideration by lovers of the drama and of the actor's art. Where a few other actors and actor-managers who hold high ideals of their profession make occasional incursions into New York, as into the enemy's country, Mr. Conried has actually maintained among us a capable stock company devoted chiefly to the literary drama. The fact that his company acts in German has somewhat obscured the real significance of his work. But it is generally recognized by students of the American stage that the direction for a revival of the lost art of acting is indicated by Mr. Conried's success."

COLLEGE GREEK AND PROFESSOR GOODWIN.

THE retirement of Prof. W. W. Goodwin this month, after forty-five years of service in the Greek department at Harvard, has turned attention anew to two of the chief developments of American higher education during the past half-century—the growth of the elective system, and the widespread tendency to drop Greek as a required study for the baccalaureate degree. In a banquet given to Professor Goodwin in Boston, President Eliot, Bishop Laurence, and other speakers referred to him as belonging to the same roll of famous scholars as Bentley and Porson. Dr. Goodwin's remarks on the elective system and college Greek, made upon this occasion, have been received with particular interest because of his having always been one of the leaders of the conservative element in the Harvard faculty. The New York *Evening Post* (June 6) gives the following summary of his address:

"He said that the old elective system in vogue forty years ago was of no great value, because it simply gave a junior or senior a choice between two elementary studies. The development of the system, however, had been of great service to scholarship in that it had made possible advance work in every department. The common argument that the elective system enabled a boy to avoid subjects for which he had no special aptitude, and in which he took no interest, did not appeal to Professor Goodwin. In his view the real strength of the system lay in the fact that it enabled the willing and able to push ahead, and not be impeded in their progress by the dull or indifferent. The system is strong, then, in the opportunity that it affords to the best men. Of course, added Professor Goodwin, the system has many and grave defects. It may give too much license in choice of studies; it may afford the lazy an opportunity to shirk. 'But with all its faults,' concluded Professor Goodwin, 'I see no way but to accept it. I have considered the problem carefully, and I know of no substitute which has not even more serious defects.' In speaking of the effect of elective work on advanced study, he declared his belief that time would bring the graduate school up to the standard of the German university."

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In an editorial comment on Professor Goodwin's career, *The Evening Post* says:

"The day when Greek gained a hearing at least from every boy in college is past; for everywhere Greek is dropping from the list of required studies, and among the electives it finds, year by year, more competitors. For good or for ill—and we trust for good—such is the inevitable tendency.

"So completely has the old order changed that it is hard for the youth of to-day to understand the place which Greek held forty-five years ago. Then Harvard contained 697 students, of whom 382 were college undergraduates; to-day, the corresponding figures are 4,737 and 1,992. Then there were 47 teachers in the university; to-day there are 496. In 1856 the backbone of the course, especially the earlier part, was the classics and mathematics. Freshmen, for example, studied Greek, Latin, and mathematics, and by way of filling up their time dipped into 'religious instruction' and elocution. Both Latin and Greek were required for the first three years, and seniors could elect both. It may fairly be said, then, that, willy-nilly, the student learned more of the classics than of any other one subject. To-day a boy may enter Harvard with a knowledge of only one of the ancient languages; and he may proceed to his bachelor's degree without studying another line of Latin or Greek. . . . . .

"Doubtless there has been a temporary loss from the discarding of the classics. The methods of teaching Latin and Greek had been developed during several centuries into an admirable discipline for boys. On the other hand, with modern languages and the sciences, no strong tradition has yet been established, no scheme of discipline yet thoroughly wrought out. In this stage of transition the conservatives fear that we have cut loose from the old moorings, and are adrift without chart or compass. There is every reason to believe, however, that we shall reach a harbor safe and sound. The methods of teaching the new subjects are rapidly taking shape; and unless the human mind has lost its power of adaptation, we shall soon see disciplines in modern languages and the sciences fully as efficient as anything that we have laid aside. Training in closeness of observation and accuracy may come as well from a mastery of the structure of the crayfish as from the analysis of a chorus in Sophocles; admiration of grace and beauty may spring as quickly from a study of the forms of the fleur-de-lys as of the forms of the Greek optative mood. When we consider also the fact that the average student must lose many of the nicer turns of phrase and thought in a foreign language, we may well question whether he does not, after all, get a juster notion of oratory at its highest from Burke than from Demosthenes; of sublime poetry from Milton than from Homer."

A NEW AMERICAN POET.

THE recent publication of a new volume of "Poems," by Mr. William Vaughan Moody, has brought forth not a few critical notices of a highly appreciative nature. The highest compliment he has yet received is a nine-column review of his "Masque of Judgment" and his lately published "Poems" by Mr. William Morton Payne, in *The Dial* (Chicago, June 1). Mr. Moody is still a young poet. He was born in Indiana in 1869, was graduated at Harvard in 1893, and has for some few years past been instructor in English literature in the University of Chicago, besides editing the Cambridge edition of Milton, and contributing various critical and poetical work to the magazines. Mr. Payne, who is associate editor of *The Dial* and one of the best known of American critics, begins by according Mr. Moody this high praise:

"We are not going to say that he is a poet of the highest kind of accomplishment, or apply to him the language that must properly be reserved for poets whose work has stood the test of time and remained uncorroded by it. But we are going to say—and by our exhibits seek to prove—that no other new poet of the past score of years, either in America or in England, has displayed a finer promise upon the occasion of his first appearance, or has been deserving of more respectful consideration. There is no reason, for example, why his work should attract less attention than has been given of late to the work of Mr. Stephen Phillips, and we make not the slightest doubt that, had his work been the product of an Englishman, its author would have been accorded the resounding praise that has been accorded to the author of 'Marpessa' and 'Paolo and Francesca.' We wish to say, furthermore, that we have not for many years been so strongly tempted to cast aside critical restraints and indulge in 'the noble pleasure of praising,' after the fashion, let us say, of the late Mr. Hutton when dealing with the poetry of Mr. William Watson. Nor do we hesitate to add that, with the possible exception of what has been done by Professor Woodberry, no such note of high and serious song has been sounded in our recent American poetry as is now sounded in 'The Masque of Judgment' and the 'Poems' of Mr. Moody."

Mr. Payne then proceeds to give the following description of "The Masque of Judgment":

"Like the epics of Dante and Milton, it is concerned with no less a theme than the cosmogony; like 'Faust,' it sets speech upon the lips of archangels; like the 'Prometheus Unbound,' it personifies the creations of mythology. It might more fittingly be styled a Mystery than a Masque, but it can not take an easy refuge in the *naivetés* of medievalism, for it is no imitative exercise in archaism, but a poem conceived in the spirit of modern philosophy. So true is this that we are impelled to provide it with texts from the writings of the philosophers. Professor Royce says:

'It is the fate of life to be restless, capricious, and therefore tragic. Happiness comes, indeed, but by all sorts of accidents; and it flies as it comes. One thing only that is greater than this fate endures in us if we are wise of heart; and this one thing endures forever in the heart of the great World-Spirit of whose wisdom ours is but a fragmentary reflection. This one thing, as I hold, is the eternal resolution that if the world *will* be tragic, it *shall* still, in Satan's despite, be spiritual. And this resolution is, I think, the very essence of the Spirit's own eternal joy.'

And Professor James, writing in much the same spirit, says: 'God himself, in short, may draw vital strength and increase of very being from our fidelity. For my own part, I do not know what the sweat and blood and tragedy of this life mean, if they mean anything short of this.' On the lips of Mr. Moody's Raphael, the archangelic lover of mankind, this philosophy is given melodious utterance.

> Darkly, but oh, for good, for good,
> The spirit infinite
> Was throned upon the perishable blood;
> To moan and to be abject at the neap,
> To ride portentous on the shrieking scud
> Of the arousèd flood,
> And halcyon hours to preen and prate in the boon
> Tropical afternoon.
>
> Not in vain, not in vain,
> The spirit hath its sanguine stain,
> And from its senses five doth peer
> As a fawn from the green windows of a wood;
> Slave of the panic woodland fear,
> Boon-fellow in the game of blood and lust
> That fills with tragic mirth the woodland year;
> Searched with starry agonies
> Through the breast and through the reins,
> Maddened and led by lone moon-wondering cries.
> Dust unto dust complains,
> Dust laugheth out to dust,
> Sod unto sod moves fellowship,
> And the soul utters, as she must,
> Her meanings with a loose and carnal lip;
> But deep in her ambiguous eyes
> Forever shine and slip
> Quenchless expectancies,
> And in a far-off day she seems to put her trust.

Again, and in still clearer language, the archangel declares the glory of man's passionate self-contradictions:

> I have walked
> The rings of planets where strange-colored moons
> Hung thick as dew, in ocean orchards feared
> The glaucous tremble of the living boughs
> Whose fruit hath life and purpose; and nowhere
> Found any law but this: Passion is power,
> And, kindly tempered, saves. All things declare
> Struggle hath deeper peace than sleep can bring:
> The restlessness that put creation forth
> Impure and violent, held holier calm
> Than that Nirvana whence it wakened Him.

"Thus the way is prepared for the Divine Tragedy. God, having created the race of men, and having sought to save man

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from himself by the mystery of the Incarnation, determines at last to destroy the impious brood.

> What if they rendered up their wills to His?
> Hushed and subdued their personality?
> Became as members of the living tree?

To Raphael, thus musing, the Angel of the Pale Horse makes reply:

> A whisper grows, various from tongue to tongue,
> That so He will attempt. Those who consent
> To render up their clamorous wills to Him,
> To merge their fretful being in His peace
> He will accept; the rest He will destroy.

In the fulness of time, the Day of Judgment dawns, and 'God's vengeance is full wrought' upon the wicked. . . . . .

"But the destruction of mankind is only the beginning of the Tragedy. When that awful fiat went forth, God likewise accomplished His own doom. To be dethroned and destroyed by the forces of His own creation is the fate that awaits Him, as it awaited the God of Scandinavian myth in the day of Ragnarök, as it awaited the God of Greek myth in Shelley's treatment of the tale of Prometheus. The instrument of His undoing is the Worm that Dieth not, His own monstrous miscreation, who, having swept mankind from the face of earth at the behest of his Creator, mounts upward to commit violent assault upon the hosts of Heaven:

> He mounts!
> He lays his length upward the visioned hills,
> The inviolable fundaments of Heaven!
> There where he climbs the kindled slopes grow pale,
> Ashen the amethystine dells, and dim
> The starry reaches.

The closing scene between the Spirits of the Lamps about the Throne, who have fled in terror from the terrific struggle, and the Archangels Raphael and Uriel, rises to a height of imaginative sublimity that leaves us fairly stricken with awe."

Mr. Payne considers the following "glorious apostrophe to mankind" the finest passage in the poem:

> O Dreamer! O Desirer! Goer down
> Unto untraveled seas in untried ships!
> O crusher of the unimagined grape
> On unconceivèd lips!
> O player upon a lordly instrument
> No man or god hath had in mind to invent;
> O cunning how to shape
> Effulgent Heaven and scoop out bitter Hell
> From the little shine and saltness of a tear;
> Sieger and harrier,
> Beyond the moon, of thine own builded town,
> Each morning won, each eve impregnable
> Each noon evanished sheer!

Among the poems that have attracted most attention in Mr. Moody's latest volume are "Gloucester Moors," "An Ode in Time of Hesitation," "On a Soldier Fallen in the Philippines," and "The Daguerreotype."

A SUGGESTED BRITISH ACADEMY OF LITERATURE.

THE subject of a national or international academy for the English-speaking peoples, similar to the academies of France, Spain, and other continental countries, has often been considered. Many believe that now more than ever some such custodian of the integrity and purity of the English tongue is needed, which at the same time might stand for higher critical judgments in literature. Others believe that the independent spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race would never tolerate such an institution nor take it seriously.

A suggestion for a British Academy of Letters appears in a late number of the London *Morning Post*. The writer thinks that the money would be forthcoming with little doubt, and that Parliament might vote a yearly sum for salaries, pensions, and prizes. He says in support of his suggestion:

"Thousands of pounds have been and are spent in encouraging art and the sciences, but nothing on literature. There has been here and there an isolated publisher who has issued works with more regard to their literary than their commercial value. But publishing under such conditions is not a lucrative affair, and an individual can hardly fulfil the functions of a public body. Again, the book market is just at present in a somewhat parlous state. Publishers have always reckoned on America yearly accepting a large number of English novels for simultaneous issue, and authors have looked to that country for a considerable portion of their profits. But America is beginning to prefer American books written on American subjects by American writers. It is now no easy matter to 'place' the ordinary good book in America at all. This means that the British publisher, in his decision as to the publication of a work, will be almost entirely influenced by its selling value, and soon the position of a writer will depend, not on what he writes, but on the number of editions his books run to. Writing will be merely a manufacturing concern. The war, too, has had a somber effect on the book market. The books that were read when matters seemed desperate in South Africa were rather as narcotics to harrowed feelings than either thought-stimulating or pleasure-producing."

The London *Publishers' Circular* (May 25) doubts whether the money would be so readily forthcoming from successful business men as the writer hopes, nor would the nation be apt to accept willingly selections made by the British cabinet, even if approved by His Majesty. It goes on to say:

"It is quite true that American authors are obtaining more honor and profit in their own country than formerly, but as far as the British publisher is concerned we doubt if he ever got so much out of the American market as at the present time, and certainly British authors get far more than they ever did in the old days when their works were unprotected in America. We asked a leading American publisher, who was over here buying editions or rights of English books for America, how he accounted for the phenomenal sales of a few works published over there recently; he said that probably nobody had been more surprised than the publishers of them unless it was the authors—that it was perhaps a sort of literary craze or boom which carried such books as 'Trilby' and 'Quo Vadis' or native talent like 'David Harum' into editions of hundreds of thousands. He also explained that much of the enormous sales we have heard so much about was not due to even a passing fashion, but simply to the fact that many of the great dry-goods stores throughout the country contracted for big editions to sell at cost or below cost or even to give away—simply as an advertisement. He also said that the improvement in the publishing business was simply due to the fact that business generally was flourishing—too flourishing to last, he feared—and that the result of over-production in every branch of trade would bring the inevitable reaction and depression sooner or later.

"Whether the establishment of an Academy of Literature would be 'at any rate some compensation for a poor sale of books' seems doubtful."

NOTES.

THE decision against Mr. Kipling in his suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons has not created any surprise in England, where it was generally expected.

The Academy prints the following list of titles from an alleged book catalog: "The Double Thread," uncut; "The History of China," quaint plates; "The Mantle of Elijah," cloth, hardly soiled; "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," badly foxed; "Le Jardinier Français," Plantin' Press; "The Compleat Angler," front missing; "History of the Sword," many cuts; "Don Quixote," original old calf; "Portrait of a Lady," name on title-page; "Frederick the Great," wants two pages; "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," 2s. 6d.; "Success in Journalism," splendid copy.

MR. FRANK NORRIS, author of "McTeague" and "The Octopus," indulges in some interesting speculation about the future of American literature in a recent weekly letter to the new literary supplement of *Hearst's Chicago American*. In speaking of Mr. Grant Richards, the enterprising young London publisher now on a business trip to this country, Mr. Norris points out the great change that has come over the literary relations of London and New York in the past few years. Mr. Richards himself finds American authors sufficiently important to call him to this country once a year, and has on his list, among others, Miss Wilkins, Morgan Robertson, Irving Bachelor, and Peter Finley Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"). Says Mr. Norris: "Mr. Richards admits a possibility—remote, yet none the less worthy to be considered—of the literary center of the world moving from London to New York some day not too far distant. Already, he affirms, it is no longer necessary for the American publisher to make the old-time semi-annual trip to London. The English authors offer their works of themselves to the houses of New York, Boston, and Chicago; and instances are not wanting of English novels appearing in America before publication in London."

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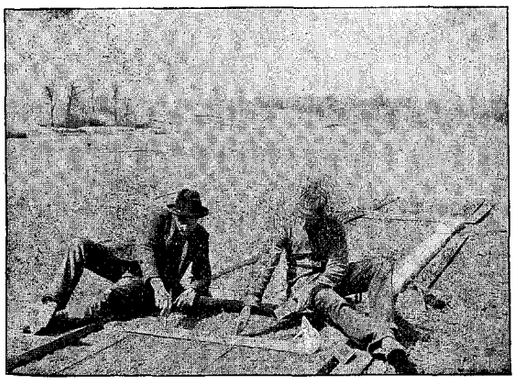
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IMPROVING THE WHEAT CROP BY BREEDING.

AN annual increase of income in three Western States alone of over $22,000,000 from improvement of the wheat crop—this is what is being accomplished by the work of experimental breeding now carried on at the Minnesota Agricultural Station. This calculated increase is based on the price of only two additional bushels per acre, which the new varieties bred at the station seem amply able to produce. This work and its results are described in *The World's Work* (May) by W. S. Harwood.

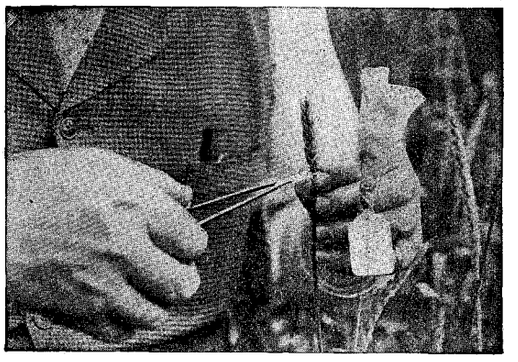
The work of wheat breeding, he says, was begun in France many years ago by M. Henri Vilmorin, more than a thousand new wheats having been tested by him. Ten years ago similar work was begun at the state institution in Minnesota. Mr. Harwood writes:

"To create a new wheat, the pollen from the flower of one wheat must be artificially transferred to the stigma of the flower of another wheat. Wheat is a self-fertilizing plant. Left to itself, it will reproduce itself throughout endless centuries. Great



PLANTING, ONE KERNEL AT A TIME.

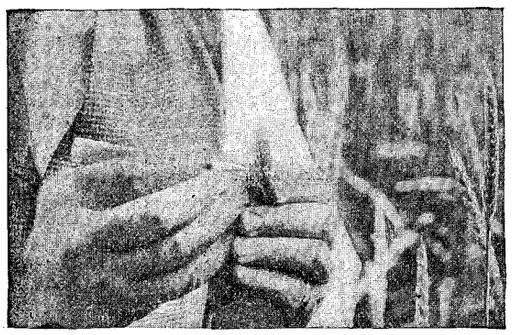
care is necessary in the work, and trained men are essential. As soon as the pollen is transferred—which is done about four o'clock in the morning at the hour when the wheat florets open—the head of wheat is encased in a tissue sack so that the work may not be interfered with by any pilfering insect or bird. Two of the best-known varieties are selected, one for the father, the other for the mother of the new race. When the harvest comes it may be that the new wheat has some of the poor and few of



CUTTING AWAY THE FLORETS, AND A HEAD IN TISSUE SACK AFTER POLLENIZATION.

the good characteristics of the parents; or the reverse may be the case. It is impossible to say in advance what the new wheat will be.

"From the single head which results as the first harvest, only a handful of kernels is threshed out. This handful is of immense importance, for these kernels may become the source of a mighty race, destined not only to supplant the old wheats, but to add enormously to the wealth of the world. But the last results are slowly won; for the first harvest is very meager, and the second and even the third are small. But after a number of years enough wheat can be garnered to sow the twentieth of an acre; and then come tangible results. To breed a new wheat requires

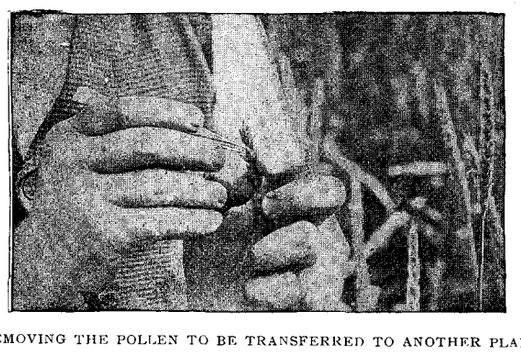


TRANSFERRING THE POLLEN TO THE STIGMA OF A WHEAT PLANT.

infinite pains and patience. It has taken ten years to bring the new wheat varieties at the Minnesota Experiment Station to the farm test."

Selection, we are told, plays an important part in the process. At every step only the best kernels and stalks are preserved, and no effort is spared to give the new wheat the best start in life. In some ways this selection is more important than the breeding itself. During the experiments nearly five hundred wheats were thrown away and less than a dozen were retained. The writer goes on to say:

"In the spring of 1900, enough of one variety of the new wheat having accumulated to warrant field trials, a number of thrifty and intelligent farmers from various parts of Minnesota were selected, and to them enough seed was sent to give it a fair trial. Every farmer was supplied with an elaborate record-blank. If for any reason the new wheat should be given a better chance or a worse chance than the old, especial attention should be called to the fact. Some of the reports indicated by the abnormally large increase of the new wheat that the farmer had given it a better opportunity than the old wheat, even tho he did not say so, and all such instances were thrown out as being unfair to the



REMOVING THE POLLEN TO BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PLANT.

old wheat. Other farmers were as plainly unfair to the new wheat, and their data were rejected. Out of all the instances, about forty were selected as having complied with all the conditions.

"The new wheat averaged almost four and one-half bushels per acre more than the Fife wheat, one of the old standard varieties, and almost one and one-half bushels more than the average of all the wheats with which it was compared. In some few instances the new wheat was below the old, and there may be some regions where a new wheat will have to be bred to meet the climatic and soil conditions; for it is now possible to make a wheat to order.

"It seems fair to say that the increase of the new wheat over all old varieties will be at least two bushels per acre. In the three States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota,

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there are on an average about 15,000,000 acres of land planted to wheat. When the new wheat is in use over all this region, an increase of only two bushels per acre will make a crop at least 30,000,000 bushels larger than the old varieties would have yielded. At an average price of seventy-five cents per bushel, the increase in wealth in the region will be $22,500,000 a year."

The following table shows what the eight best wheats have accomplished at the station. The first three wheats named are the old, standard varieties; the eight others are known by numbers instead of names, prefaced by the word Minnesota:

YIELD OF VARIOUS WHEATS OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

Variety.	Minn. Number.	1895 Yield.	1896 Yield.	1897 Yield.	1898 Yield.	1899 Yield.	1900 Yield.	Average.
Haynes' Blue Stem	51	21.6	24.6	20.4	23.3	25.9	30.5	24.4
Powers' Fife	66	26.3	21.4	17.4	24.0	30.4	31.5	25.2
Bolton's B. S.	146	35.3	25.1	21.5	22.5	28.8	32.3	27.6
Minnesota Number	149	36.2	23.3	19.9	26.5	31.8	29.9	27.9
" "	155	32.3	23.3	20.8	26.8	32.0	29.0	27.4
" "	157	30.9	22.0	21.4	26.6	33.0	30.0	27.3
" "	163	42.7	23.0	19.9	25.0	30.3	34.3	29.2
" "	167	35.0	24.9	19.7	27.0	30.0	30.6	27.9
" "	169	37.8	25.0	24.3	26.3	28.8	30.9	28.8
" "	171	35.0	21.7	19.8	26.3	32.0	36.3	28.5
" "	181	34.5	22.2	19.5	26.5	25.6	39.6	28.0

ISLANDS OF OYSTERS.

IN the tidal river known as Newport River, which empties into Beaufort Harbor, N. C., are curious reefs formed entirely of oyster shells. These have recently been studied by Dr. Caswell Grave, with the cooperation of the United States fish commission. Dr. Grave finds that oyster reefs, like coral reefs, become gradually converted into islands, and he shows that some of the islands in Newport River still show traces of their foundation of oyster shells, while other reefs exhibit the successive stages through which an oyster reef becomes changed into an island. The history of these reefs gives a scientific basis for the artificial establishment of new oyster beds, and Dr. Grave has already succeeded in founding new beds in spots where all previous attempts had failed. He publishes an account of his work in *The Johns Hopkins University Circular* (April), from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

"The reefs are composed of clusters of oysters, each rooted in a substratum of soft organic mud mixed with shells and shell fragments. The individual oysters of a cluster are long and narrow, and, from their fancied resemblance to the paw of a raccoon, they are known as 'coon' oysters. By some, this name is claimed to have been given to them from the fact that, at low tide, the reefs are visited by raccoons for the purpose of devouring the exposed oysters.

"A cluster is a peculiar colony which represents from three to seven generations of oysters, all but two to four of which are dead. Each succeeding generation becomes attached to the shells of the preceding, and thus the cluster grows wider and higher in a way which may be described by comparing the cluster to a genealogical tree. The oldest or lowest oysters, dying either from being crowded by the oysters above or smothered by the sediment below, leave their empty shells as anchors or supports to the colony. Sediment being deposited between the clusters, the bottom keeps pace with the upward growth of the oysters. The individual oysters of a cluster assume a vertical position, the mouth being uppermost, and due to their crowded condition they become long and narrow."

Dr. Grave shows that the reefs form across the stream, because the swift current keeps the ends scoured off while the rest of the reef becomes muddy and foul. The most favorable place for the attachment of young oysters is thus at the end, and the reefs grow transversely. Reefs grow out from projecting points on the banks, but their connection with the latter is afterward broken by the current. In showing how these reefs develop into islands, Dr. Grave says:

"On 'Green' reef, opposite 'Cross' reef, grass has gotten a start in one spot on one of its permanently dead areas. . . . While a reef is low and its oysters living, its growth in length is much more rapid than its growth in width; but as soon as the oysters cease to thrive, its growth in length is stopped, and all further extension comes about through the action of waves which produces a growth in width only. In time, then, an island might be produced which would exhibit a width greater than the original length of the reef from which it started."

The lesson taught by these reefs to those interested in oyster-culture is that oysters should be planted in rows transverse to a good current, not sown broadcast or planted in sheltered areas. Muddy bottoms must especially be avoided. This advice, if followed, may improve the reputation of the oyster, which is getting to be a little shady since so many cases of typhoid have been traced to it.

A KINETOSCOPIC MYSTERY.

THOSE who have watched closely any of the popular exhibitions of "moving pictures" have noticed that occasionally the wheels of moving vehicles are seen to stand still, or even to revolve in the wrong direction. This is, of course, an optical illusion. The whole "moving picture" is such an illusion, in the first place, and certain elements of it combined to give an impression precisely the opposite of what is intended. How this comes about is thus explained by C. H. Claudy in *The American Inventor* (June):

"It is rather odd to see the wheels of an otherwise well-observed Presidential carriage in a most orderly inaugural parade either obstinately standing still while the carriage moves smoothly along, or turning frantically backward without in any way upsetting the smiling serenity of the vehicle's occupants, and seems to dispute the often-quoted expression 'the camera can not lie.'

"Reference to the accompanying diagrams may make the apparently inexplicable wonder simple and commonplace. Consider a wheel of eight spokes making one complete revolution every second. The biograph picture-machine is to be presupposed as taking eight pictures in every second, altho in reality the number is much greater. The first picture taken shows the wheel (Fig. 1) with two spokes perpendicular, two horizontal, and four at angles of forty-five degrees. The second picture is taken one-eighth of a second later, during which time the wheel has made one-eighth of a revolution. It is obvious that spoke *A* has then moved to exactly the position (relative to the earth's plane) formerly occupied by spoke *B*, which in turn has moved to the place and taken the angle of spoke *C*. Now as all the spokes are of the same shape and color, the second picture is apparently an exact duplicate of the first, as some of the spokes are occupying the exact angles and positions that the other spokes occupied in the first picture. Providing the rate of picture-taking remains the same and the rate of the wheel's revolution does not alter, a succession of pictures of the wheel are secured, each one of which will have two longitudinal, two perpendicular, and four forty-five degrees

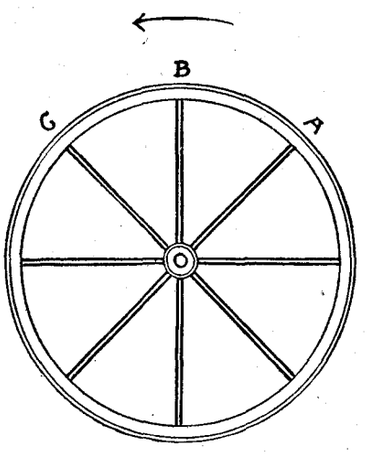

FIG. 1.

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angular spokes. And, of course, when these are successively thrown on the screen it seems to the eye as if the wheel had not moved at all.

"To understand the reason of the backward revolving illusion, presuppose the wheel of eight spokes, with two of them longitudinal and two perpendicular and the camera taking pictures at the rate of eight per second. In this example, however, the wheel requires one and one fourth or ten-eighths of a second to make one complete revolution. The first picture taken shows the wheel with its spokes longitudinal, perpendicular, and forty-five degrees angular. The second picture taken one-eighth of a second later shows the wheel having made but one-tenth of a revolution, because if the wheel requires ten-eighths of a second for one revolution, in one-eighth of a second it can make but one-tenth of a revolution. This brings spoke *A* to the position of the dotted spoke *a*, spoke *B* to the position of dotted spoke *b*, and spoke *C* to the position of the dotted spoke *c*. It will be noted in the diagram that the dotted spokes are slightly behind the first positions of the spokes, and that, therefore, the wheel must appear to revolve backward. If several spokes in a carriage wheel were painted white previous to the taking of the motion picture the illusion could not occur, as the eye could not then be deceived into mentally substituting one spoke for another, because it happened to be in a position just occupied by that particular spoke."

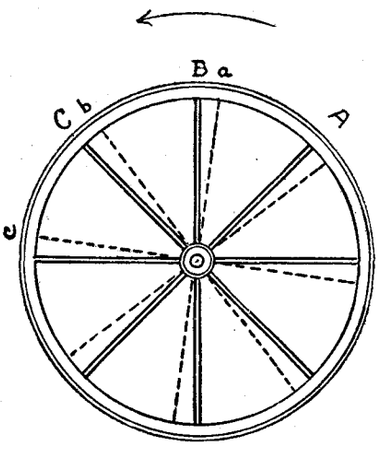


FIG. 2.

UTILIZATION OF PINE NEEDLES.

THE gathering of pine needles is becoming an industry of considerable importance on the Oregon coast. The yellow Oregon pine (Pinus ponderosa) furnishes the needles most in demand, which are used both for the extraction of their oil and for their fiber. Says Enos Brown in an article on the subject in *The Scientific American:*

"Fifty years ago it was discovered that the extracts and products of the long, slender leaves of the pine possessed real efficacy in complaints of a pulmonary character. It is claimed that insomnia yields to the influence of the pungent odor, and asthmatics have found real relief in partaking of the oil and in sleeping upon pillows stuffed with the elastic and fragrant fiber manufactured from the interior substance of the pine leaves. The illimitable forests of yellow pine abounding in the State of Oregon, with their accessibility to through lines of transportation, suggested to a German from the forests of Thuringia the transfer of a lucrative business to the Pacific coast. In Germany the leaves never exceed two inches in length, while in Oregon they often exceed thirty inches, and average twenty. In the former country the forest laws are extremely strict and often prohibitive, obliging the maker of the product to use the dried leaves that have fallen to the ground and thus insuring an inferior and less effective quality of goods. In the Western State denuding the yellow pine of its leaves has been encouraged, the expert of the forestry commission having pronounced the process beneficial. A tally kept of the weight gathered from a certain number of trees indicated that the crop taken in April weighed 650 pounds, while that of the same trees in October yielded 775 pounds."

Two crops are gathered yearly, Mr. Brown tells us, and the later one is always the larger. The leaves of young trees are preferred, being supposed to yield a better quality of oil. The leaves are stripped from the trees by women and men, who are paid 25 cents a hundred pounds for the needles. Says the writer:

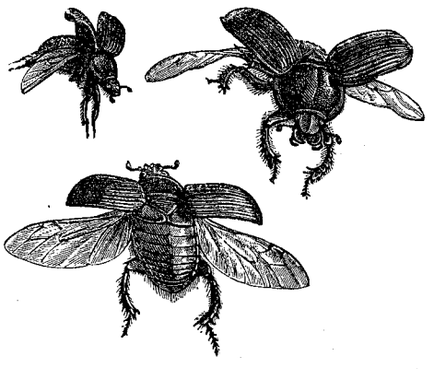
"Five hundred pounds is regarded as an average day's work. The leaves are picked into sacks and hurriedly sent to the factory. Exposure to the sun causes the leaves to wilt, and impairs the quality of the product. In picking, the thickest bunches of leaves are selected, and the scanty ones neglected. The vast quantity available, so far beyond any present demand, permits the picker to thus discriminate. The factory at which the essences and extracts of the needles are manufactured has a capacity for handling 2,000 pounds of leaves per day; but it is soon to be enlarged to about four times its present size.

"In the extraction of pine oil, 2,000 pounds of green leaves are required to produce ten pounds of oil. The process is the ordinary one of distillation. In the manufacture of fiber the leaves pass through a process of steaming, washing, drying, etc., twelve in all, occupying four days. Two qualities are produced, first and second. The first, from which no oil has been distilled, is worth, upon the market, about ten cents per pound. The fiber is elastic, and the staple only little shorter than the green leaf from which it was made, and with strength sufficient to enable it to be spun and woven into fabrics. Mixed with hair, the fiber makes an excellent material for mattresses or pillows, and repose comes quickly when resting upon them. It is also used as a partial filling for cigars, imparting a flavor not the least disagreeable, and calming to the nerves. The oil extracted gives an agreeable flavor to candies. Toilet soaps are made, strongly impregnated with essential oil of pine needles.

"The fiber itself, after curing, looks like a slender shaving of some dark wood, retaining its odor indefinitely. Insects abhor it on that account. It is said that the Oregon factory is the only one in the world outside of Germany."

INSECT BAROMETERS.

WEATHER prophets of a certain stamp are very fond of attempts to foretell atmospheric changes by watching the behavior of animals and insects. Some popular ideas along this line have been proved to be incorrect; yet it is by no means certain that we ought to treat all investigation of this sort with contempt. Some insects, especially, are certainly sensitive to alterations in the temperature and humidity of the air, and in some cases this may enable an observer to detect the approach of altered conditions before they would be noticeable in the ordinary way. Some recent investigations on the subject are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 25) by Prof. A. L. Clément, who holds the chair of agricultural entomology at the Luxembourg. He quotes M. Dumeril, professor in the Museum of Natural History, as saying in 1863: "Tree toads foretell rain by their piping, and a living hygrometer may be made by confining one of these creatures in a glass. . . . If they are furnished with a little ladder, their ascension shows that the weather will be fine." Later Marshal Vaillant insisted on the necessity of observations of this kind in French African possessions. And yet, after all, says Professor Clément, it has been proved experimentally that the tree toad can furnish no information at all about the weather, and is inferior for this purpose to the most modest of barometers.


GEOTRUPES (DUNG BEETLES) IN FLIGHT.

Recent observations have been made by the celebrated entomologist, M. J. H. Fabre, on creatures of a very different kind—

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the "geotrupes." It is a common belief in the country, says M. Fabre, that the geotrupes [a genus of beetles, including the dung-beetle] fly about in greater numbers in the evening, when the weather is about to be fine. For their work they require a warm, still atmosphere. If it rains, or is cold, they do not stir out. To test the value of this popular belief, he made careful observation of numbers of these beetles, which he confined in cages for the purpose. He finds that they are very lively at the approach of fine weather and quiet when a storm impends, even when there is no sign of it in the sky. They seem to be influenced also by electricity in the atmosphere, and in November, 1894, M. Fabre believes that they foretold the approach of an unusually heavy storm from the north of France. And this is not the only case where atmospheric disturbances seem to affect insects. Says Professor Clément:

"A caterpillar found on pines in the south of France furnishes a remarkable example. It leaves the egg in September and lives in great numbers in thick silky nests on pine-trees, whose needles it eats. It passes the whole winter in these nests, going out only at night to feed on the neighboring branches. . . . Now, when a barometric depression is approaching, these worms keep at home and do not venture out on the branches, when wind, rain, and snow might take them by surprise and overcome them.

"They are furnished with eight special organs, which appear on their backs in January. These are formed of retractile feelers, which the creatures can push out or withdraw at will. M. Fabre regards these organs as 'meteorological apparatus.'

"The geotrupes and the caterpillars are not the only insects that may be able to furnish useful weather indications. Bees are very sensitive to atmospheric variations, and they are often to be seen, before storms that no one could foresee under ordinary conditions, flying about near the doors of their hives and refusing to leave them, although the sun is shining brightly. Likewise at the approach of a storm some spiders cut certain threads of their webs so that they will offer less resistance to the wind, and then hide themselves in some sheltered place. Other spiders take refuge in the bottom of the tubes that they build for themselves as retreats, at whose entrances they are seen again when the weather becomes calm."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS OR BOTH-HANDEDNESS?

MEDICAL writers have usually lamented the "one-sided" training that we give to our bodies, and have advised parents and teachers to see that children use both sides of the body equally, as far as possible. This view is condemned by a writer in *The American Journal of Insanity* on the ground that, while coarse movements may be performed nearly as well by one-half of the body as by the other, accurate and expert movements require a higher organization of one-half of the brain than the other. He believes, therefore, that to make the ordinarily quiescent half of the brain assume control tends to impair mental processes and to lessen physiologic speed and dexterity. This theory is said by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* to be untrue in fact and inference. He says:

"The writer has doubtless been misled by observation of the function of speech, which is single and in execution requires the control of a single center. We have but one voice, but we have two hands which in many cases at different instants may be put in action with the same dexterity. Many surgeons can operate equally well with either hand; many artists paint with either hand, and we have seen men who could write as well with the one hand as with the other. The critic of ambidexterity may reply that this is impossible with synchronous movements, forgetting that in the musician, and especially in the pianist and organist, there is the most marvelous expertness of both hands executing most complicated and entirely different functions, and at the same instant. The arguments against ambidexterity appear not only inconclusive, but are squarely contradicted by facts. Surely also they are against a desirable freedom of the mind. Without the musician's ambidexterity life would be deprived of much charm. We should encourage 'divided attention,' and that large power of the mind over the body shown in the synchronous control of multiform activities."

Magnetic Surgery.—Bits of iron have frequently been drawn from the eye by powerful electromagnets. A more difficult surgical feat of the same kind was recently performed by Dr. Garvel, of Lyons, France. *Electricity* gives the following account:

"A two-year-old child living at Buenos Ayres, South America, while at play had swallowed a very large nail, six centimeters [2.5 inches] long. After a short time the child came near to suffocating, but finally by the next day all respiratory trouble had disappeared and it was supposed that the nail had passed through the digestive tract; but while on a visit to France the child commenced to cough desperately and it was thought to be afflicted with chronic bronchitis, and trouble in breathing was found to come from the right side. After having heard the history of the child, Dr. Garvel thought the nail might be in the bronchial tubes. He made a radiographic examination of the child and it was found that the nail had lodged in the right bronchial tube. There was no hesitation in selecting a method to extract it. Tracheotomy was resorted to under an anesthetic, and then an electromagnet was inserted through the opening and pushed down into the trachea as far as possible. The nail was immediately drawn from the bottom of the bronchial tube and became attached to the magnet. . . . Several days afterward a Bordeaux physician learned of this curious operation and performed a similar one on a three-year-old child who was supposed to have swallowed a nail. By following the same methods he succeeded in drawing out the nail, which had become fixed in the left bronchial tube for a year."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MODERN artillery," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "owes the greater part of its efficiency and accuracy to the genius of the mechanical engineer. Hydraulic, pneumatic, and electric appliances bring the ammunition to the modern large gun, load, lay, and train the piece, and take up the recoil. The improvement of mining practise has furnished valuable help in the search for low-temperature and high-power explosives; the metallurgist has contributed the materials necessary to meet the difficult requirements; and all this aside from the admirable mechanical skill developed in the design and construction of the ordnance and its auxiliaries."

IT often happens, according to *L'Eleveur*, "that in cleaning fowls we find pins, bits of iron wire or the like, in their gizzards. This is the case with fowls that have no gravel at their disposal and are driven by instinct to swallow hard bodies. If a pin thus swallowed issues from the intestine and reaches the shell-sac at the moment when an egg without a shell reaches the same point, it will be enveloped in the shell and thus enclosed in the egg. Perrauet, the famous architect of the eighteenth century, relates a case in his memoirs. He tells of an egg in which a pin was found without anything to show how it got there. The pin was covered with a thin whitish crust which made it look like a frog's thigh-bone. Under this crust the pin was black and somewhat corroded."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT is not generally known," says *The Marine Review*, that "there is a schedule trip now around the world in sixty-two days, and thus is Jules Verne outdone by prosaic fact. Atlantic greyhounds and American overland expresses now admit of the following mail schedule every three weeks: London to San Francisco, eleven days; Honolulu, sixteen days; Samoa, twenty-two days; Auckland, twenty-seven days; and Sydney, thirty-one days. The A. & A. line, cooperating with the great steamship companies which ply to the Antipodes via the Suez and the Cape, has established a series of 'round the world' routes which are almost certain to meet the requirements of the most fastidious passengers. . . . . This trip around the world can be made for $685, exclusive of the cost of a berth across the American continent."

"THERE is no question," says Dr. John H. Girdner in *Munsey's* (June), "but that the confusing and discordant noises of large cities are detrimental to the health of those who are obliged to dwell in them for the greater part of the year. The injury to health from this source is not entirely of a local character. In fact, the irritation to the auditory apparatus—that is, the ear itself, its nerves, and its other appendages—is of less importance than the harm done to the brain and general nervous system by the roar and din of modern cities. . . . Noise thus plays an important part in producing neurasthenia, or nervous prostration, a disease of cities and of modern civilization. Aside from the destructive effect on the general health, noise produces local changes in the ear itself which sometimes amount to chronic inflammation, and very often to partial deafness." Dr. Girdner advocates the prohibition of unnecessary noises by municipal ordinance.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SHOULD THE OFFICE OF PRIEST AND PHYSICIAN BE COMBINED?

THAT the reported advance of Christian Science in numbers, wealth, and power is having its effect upon other and older denominations seems to be indicated by various signs, some of which we have lately commented upon. One of the most striking of these is the suggestion recently made in a conservative religious journal, the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.), that Christian ministers should be physicians of both souls and bodies. Writing in that paper, the Rev. W. R. Inge, fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and Bampton lecturer for 1899, says:

"The words in which Jesus Christ proclaims Himself the Good Physician (Matt. ix. 12) are found in all the three synoptic gospels. They point to what was indeed the most obvious and prominent fact in His ministry, that He went about doing good, and healing those who were afflicted in mind or body. The mission of Christ on earth was primarily a mission of healing. It is a mistake to suppose that the wonderful cures which He wrought were intended chiefly as evidences of His supernatural power and credentials of His mission. Considering how emphatically He protested against the demand for miracles, and refused to comply with it (Mark viii. 12), it is impossible to believe that He journeyed from place to place in order to give a series of thaumaturgic exhibitions, of exactly the kind which in His words He had refused to offer. We may even guess that the supernatural element in some of these cures is somewhat unduly emphasized in our narratives. In any case, it is the healing, not the miracle, that is the important fact. Our Lord performed these cures as part of the Gospel of the Kingdom; and the lesson which He meant to teach by them can hardly be missed. Human nature, we are to understand, is not to be divided into two separate parts, a body and a soul, of which the body is comparatively unimportant; man is one complex personality, the whole of which is the object of the Redeemer's care and love. And as the function of the church is to carry on His work, it is plain that the church, too, in dealing with the problem of evil, must take into account the whole man, and as an undivided personality.

"There is ample evidence that the early Christians had learned this lesson. We find clear signs of medical interest in the third Gospel, confirming the tradition that its author was the beloved physician; and St. Luke was only the first of a long line of Christian healers. We hear of Alexander the Phrygian, mentioned by Eusebius, a physician and martyr; of Julius Africanus, about 225; of Zenobius of Sidon, a martyr under Diocletian; of Theodotus, physician and bishop at Laodicea about 305; of Cosmos and Damian, Christian physicians. The systematic care of the sick in the early church is a fact too well known to need illustration. More significant for our purpose is the passage in the Epistle of St. James, where a religious ceremony is said to be efficacious in cases of sickness; and still more so, perhaps, is the vexed subject of demoniacal possession, in which mental and moral disease seem to have been mysteriously blended. Prominent men of science have poured ridicule over the New Testament narratives of casting out devils, forgetting that the types which mental disease assumes vary greatly in different periods, and are strongly affected by the current beliefs about the spiritual world. The real interest of the narratives surely lies in this—that our Lord applied His powers of healing not only to cases of bodily disease, but to some cases of what looked like desperate moral depravity, thus showing that apparent wickedness may proceed from causes partly external to the will of the agent—causes analogous to mere bodily disease, which Christ, we know, spoke of in the same terms, as 'bondage to Satan.' In other words, our Lord recognized the mutual interdependence of soul and body, and taught us that not only is sin disease, but that bodily and mental disease may be the cause of moral evil."

Indeed, says Mr. Inge, Christianity largely won its ascendancy in the Roman empire as a religion of healing because, as Christian Scientists would say, its disciples could "demonstrate" better than the disciples of Æsculapius. The post-apostolic Fathers down to the time of Constantine are full of allusions to the thaumaturgic side of Christianity. Origen, answering the argument of Celsus that Æsculapius, not Christ, is the true Healer, is plainly troubled by the wonderful cures wrought by the Greek god, which he can not deny, says Mr. Inge; yet he "magnifies those wrought in the name of Christ, and rather weakly suggests that the others may be the work of a demon." The important point here, observes Mr. Inge, is not the question, Were the cures genuine? but "the fact that pagan and Christian alike believed that the true Savior of mankind must be a healer of bodies and minds as well as of souls." The alliance between Christianity and the healing art, remarks the writer, was gradually dissolved during the Middle Ages, altho neither the Latin nor the Greek Church lost the belief in miraculous cures in answer to prayer and pilgrimage. But now, asks Mr. Inge, "has not the time come for a better understanding, if not for a stable alliance, between the two branches of the healing art?" And he continues:

"I can not but feel that there is something wrong, when I take up (for instance) a biological work dealing with 'Degeneration' and morbid states of the nervous system in relation to heredity, and then a religious manual dealing with sin, repentance, conversion, and growth in the spiritual life. The subjects are manifestly the same—the same bad habits and evil dispositions are treated of; the objects are the same—how to prevent or cure these morbid conditions; but the methods are utterly different. Not only do the theologian and the biologist completely ignore each other, but their theories as to the cause of moral evil seem often to be diametrically opposed. The favorite theological doctrine is that sin is in its essence rebellion, a revolt of the will against the law of God. It is assumed that we are rational and self-determining agents, and that when we sin we deliberately choose the worse instead of the better course. Biologists, on the other hand, tend more and more to regard almost all immoral and anti-social conduct as symptoms of nervous degeneration, inherited or acquired. It seems to be proved beyond question that the children of parents suffering from neurasthenia are liable not only to such physical maladies as epilepsy, deaf-mutism, cleft palate, etc., but to extreme irritability and depression, to violent or perverted appetites, to callous selfishness and coldness, and to other unlovely vices. There is indeed hardly a single offense against the laws of God and man, from the colossal egoism and unscrupulousness of a Napoleon to the degraded sottishness of the common drunkard, which these authorities are not ready to explain as typical symptoms of some neurosis. . . . .

"On the one hand, I am convinced that all ministers of religion, and those who are engaged in education, ought to acquaint themselves with some of the ascertained facts of biology which bear upon character. We meet every day persons who have received some portion of the *damnosa hereditas* above mentioned. Would it not be better if, instead of trying to appraise the extent of their moral culpability (the very thing which Christ tells us that we must not do), we were to investigate the *natural* causes of these infirmities, and, if we have any influence over the sufferers, endeavor to persuade them to apply the *natural* remedies? The parent and the teacher ought to know what are the temptations to which an obviously neurotic child will probably be exposed. Timely warnings and a judicious regimen will often avail to prevent mischief, and the child may grow up to lead an honorable and perhaps eminently useful life. . . . Can it be denied that religion supplies a motive power both for the prevention and cure of morbid moral conditions, which no other agency can bestow?"

In commenting editorially upon this article, *The Churchman* (May 11) says:

"May not the time have come—may not the very eagerness with which multitudes have embraced Christian Science show that it has come—when that stable alliance between the two branches of the healing art, that existed centuries ago, when each was groping in comparative darkness, may be restored again? Each has gone on its own way; each has acquired a manifold weight of experience; each may come to the other bringing precious gifts for the cure of souls. Many a clergyman

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is already a consulting physician, many a physician is constrained to be a moralist and to master the therapeutics of sin. Each can help the other."

A similar opinion as to the necessity of uniting the function of physician and priest is expressed by the "National Health League" of New York. In its recent circular (New York *Sun*, May 23) the writers, after specifying some of the evils which proceed from treating disease from the side of matter only, say:

"'The projectors of the National Health League intend to establish health colleges where the main stress of study shall be laid on the maintenance of health. They desire to establish a sufficient number of free scholarships to enable poor theological students to obtain this knowledge regarding health free of charge. The hygienic care of the pastor for his congregation seems to be most natural, as the welfare of the soul and body are interdependent and as the founders of all great religions recognized this dual service of the priesthood.

"By thus combining the two vocations—that of the clergy and physician—a better remuneration would be willingly tendered to many a clergyman now struggling under an insufficient salary."

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

THE decision of the General Assembly in Philadelphia late last month in regard to the question of creed revision has met with general commendation from Presbyterian journals of all parties. The report of the committee on revision, adopted by the assembly, was in part as follows:

"(A) In view of these facts [the purposes for which the committee had been appointed], we recommend that a committee, as provided for by the form of government, Chapter XXIII., Section 3, be appointed by this Assembly.

"(B) We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the Reformed Faith, bearing the same relation to the Confession which the Shorter Catechism bears to the Larger Catechism, and formed on the general model of the consensus creed prepared for the Assembly of 1892, or the 'Articles of Faith' of the Presbyterian Church of England, both of which documents are appended to the committee's report, and submitted to the Assembly, to be referred to the committee that may be appointed.

"This summary is not to be a substitute for the Confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but 'to vindicate and clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions,' to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair, but rather to manifest and maintain, the integrity of the Reformed Faith.

"(C) We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments of Chapter III.; Chapter X., Section 3; Chapter XVI., Section 7; Chapter XXII., Section 3, and Chapter XXV., Section 6, of our Confession of Faith, either by modifications of the text or by the declaratory statement, so as more clearly to express the mind of the church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions and the Holy Spirit; it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scripture."

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* (June 5), one of the chief opponents of revision, appears to be satisfied with this result, and congratulates the church on the one year's armistice:

"From the outstart we have battled for the old Confession intact. We argued from the Presbyterial returns that there was no show for either textual revision or a new creed in a church so divided as to methods and preferences. The sky is somewhat clearer by the action of the Assembly. The movement is better safeguarded and more circumscribed, and greater unity abounds. Wisdom and moderation may produce under these more favorable conditions something that, while preserving intact and of binding force the Westminster document, will remove alleged misunderstandings of and aspersions upon it. The result will be awaited with interest.

"Meanwhile, it is a consolation to know that we will have a year of rest from doctrinal discussion and can prosecute our work for the Lord without distraction and in the spirit of unity and love. We have too grand and precious a deposit of truth to ignore or give up, too magnificent a church to have disturbed and marred by division and strife, and too great a work to have hindered and weakened in any way, and we trust the Lord will, in His own good time and way, grant us a happy deliverance out of the agitations through which we have passed, or may have to pass in the future."

The New York *Observer* (June 9), another conservative Presbyterian journal, says:

"The result achieved by this method is satisfactory to all who took part in the debate, as well as to those who listened to it. No one has gone home disgruntled; no one has scored a victory; no one's back is scarred—there are no sores to be healed. As the interviews published elsewhere indicate, Dismissionists, Revisionists, and New Creedists—to use terms employed in the debate—are satisfied. This does not mean that there is to be no change or that there is to be a great change, but that all are satisfied with the steps taken this year, and are ready to meet the next issue when it rises a year hence in the Assembly in this city, or during the year following in the Presbyteries. The decision reached in Philadelphia means simply that Presbyterians are not ashamed of the old, nor afraid of the new—they have no apologies to make for the Westminster divines nor their work, and at the same time if there are men in their church to-day who think that they can improve upon the present Confession of Faith, they are willing that they should put their thoughts into a statement which can be examined, and if it meets the approval of two-thirds of the church, can be placed alongside of the other standards that have stood a similar test."

The Chicago *Interior* (June 6), one of the chief liberal Presbyterian journals, is happy over the result:

"The new-creed men are to have what they desire—'a brief statement of the reformed faith' and by the amendment of President Moffat they obtained a much broader and less specific instruction than the committee's section B. By comparison of the two it will be seen that much larger liberty and range of action is given to the committee by the amendment than by the unamended section. In regard to the work of revision it is provided that it shall in no wise impair the confessional system. And yet section C proposes to dispose of no less than four confessional propositions, one of which lies at the foundation of the system. A declaratory statement is also provided for. Well, the committee will not fail for lack of tools and topography in finding the way out. . . . . .

"The history of this reform, beginning actively only a little more than a year ago, is a notable evidence of the common sense and catholicity of the church. She has no desire or intent to abandon anything that is doctrinally good and useful. She does not intend to put her ax into anything that is living. She only intends to cut away the dead wood, the dry, unsightly branches, the decay of which carries bitterness into the sweet sap of the tree. When this is done, she will have lost nothing of strength, grace, or fruitfulness, nothing that is not a hindrance because it is useless."

The Independent (non-denom., June 5) is not so hopeful, yet it sees progress:

"It seems that, logically at least, the Presbyterians are not yet out of the woods, in spite of the Doxology. The liberals must notice that Calvinism is reaffirmed, and the conservatives must admit that it is not the Calvinism of the Westminster divines. Logically, then, it is the adoption of a truce rather than a declaration of peace. The conservatives 'save their face,' but the liberals can not tell just what they have won.

"Still there is progress. This Assembly is further along than that which condemned Prof. Henry P. Smith, and which unblushingly maintained that the truth or falsehood of Professor Smith's views was an irrelevant issue, the only pertinent question being whether they agreed with the Confession of Faith.

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The advance of scholarship, the strong protest of the moral nature, and the impracticability of the creed in the concrete have produced vast working modifications. Such questions are settled by growth and life rather than speculative discussion and grammatical exegesis. The stalwarts may rage and prophesy fearsome things, but in vain. The actual working creed of the Presbyterians, as we have said, is no longer that of the Westminster divines; it will depart from their creed more and more. Whatever verbal identities in statement may remain, the real meaning has changed from the Calvinism of Calvin to the Gospel of Christ. The former exists only as men get away from real life and begin to raise insoluble questions, or weave verbal spells and speculative incantations."

THE "WHOLE-WORLD SOUL COMMUNION" AND THE NEW CONCEPTION OF PRAYER.

NO religious development of the present day is more notable than the great growth of movements founded upon philosophical idealism, such as Mental and Christian Science. Among these modern restatements of a doctrine older than Plato and the Pyramids, one of the most singular—perhaps even incomprehensible to the materialist—is the spiritual movement known as the "Whole-World Soul Communion," inaugurated on the Pacific coast in 1886, and said now to have thousands of followers in every part of the globe. The organ of this movement is *The World's Advance Thought*, published in Portland, Ore. On the twenty-seventh day of each month, from 12 M. to 12:30, the associates of this movement throughout the world concentrate their thoughts in a silent prayer, "regardless of race or creed . . . to invoke, through cooperation of thought and unity in spiritual aspiration, the blessings of universal peace and higher spiritual life." In order that people in all parts of the earth may take part in this psychic communion at the same moment, a lengthy time-table has been prepared, giving the corresponding times in various localities. Thus, the time at San Francisco is 12:01 P.M., at Salt Lake City 12:43, at Chicago 2:30, at New York 3:15, at Buenos Ayres 4:18, at London 8:11, and at Jerusalem 10:31. The first "Whole-World Soul Communion" was held on the 27th of July, 1886, and the custom has been observed on the same day of the month ever since. It is said to be participated in monthly by over a million of people, in every part of the civilized and uncivilized world. The editor of *The World's Advance Thought* writes of it: "Thousands have sent notice of the unfoldment of their spiritual senses, and that enlightenment, peace, and happiness have been the result of their joining with this combined effort for spiritual unfoldment. Money-making has no part in this movement, its promoter never having received one cent; yet it has been in operation for fifteen years and has spread all over the world. We believe that the absence of the mercenary spirit has all to do with its success."

A movement similar in spirit is that known as "the Society of Silent Unity," the organ of which is the monthly journal *Unity*, published in Kansas City. A "class thought," changed each month, is chosen for the noon-day hour and for nine in the evening of each day, and is participated in by a large number of people throughout the country. "This "class thought" is generally an aspiration for a higher knowledge of truth, for good health, or for success in life. The society, which is in no way connected with the Christian Science organization, thus explains its point of view on prayer (we quote from a tract on this subject recently issued):

"Many people seem to think that prayer means simply petition or supplication—beseeching God to take away a sin, sickness, or sorrow. Prayer is not the beseeching a reluctant God, but it is intercommunion with God. 'Ye pray and receive not, because you ask amiss.' Not that we ask for what God is not willing to give, nor what we, as His children, may not rightfully ask for and claim; but because we beseech and supplicate, as tho God were not willing but possibly might be induced to change and grant our petition. This is a false notion. 'For I, the Lord, I change not.' 'God is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.' If God ever did answer prayer, He always does, being the same God. Therefore if there seems to be any lack of principle, it is in the one who prays. Misunderstanding of the will and nature of our God prevents our prayers from being answered. Prayer does not change God, the unchangeable, but it changes mortals and makes them receptive to that good which is being given without limit. 'God is Spirit: and they that worship Him must worship in spirit and in truth.' Translate material desires into their spiritual correspondence, and then declare that in truth and in spirit you receive that which you desire, and then you will have it materially as well as spiritually. 'But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.' . . . . . .

"There must be a realization of God as the one and only Power and Presence in the universe. This universal Power and Presence is Life, Love, Intelligence, Truth, Spirit. Man, the divine idea, created in the image and likeness of God, is perfect, even as his Father in heaven is perfect. 'If I expect to regulate my environments, I must regulate myself, by finding that I am the very substance of the thing I want.' 'The kingdom of heaven is within you.' Upon becoming self-conscious of our oneness with the Universal Good, beliefs in evil—sin, sickness, sorrow, and death—pass away, and we are not deceived by appearances. We realize that the kingdom of heaven is within us, and that according to our faith it will be manifested on earth, showing forth in peace, joy, health, satisfaction, abundance, and all that constitutes our highest conception of heaven as a state of mind."

MODERN BIBLICAL CRITICISM CRITICIZED.

IN Germany, opposition to the teachings of modern Biblical criticism comes from non-professional theologians and from laymen, while the official representatives of Biblical learning in the Protestant theological faculties are substantially agreed as to the literary phases of the great problem. This is true even of Professor Klostermann, of Kiel, who is otherwise a pronounced opponent of the Wellhausen scheme and has undertaken a new readjustment of the Old-Testament sources, but who recognizes the underlying principles of analysis current in all recent critical work. The most outspoken university man in Germany who opposes the whole spirit and method of the critics is Professor Hommel, of Munich, an Orientalist, not a theologian, who, working along parallel lines with those pursued by Professor Sayce, in England, tries in the name of archeology to undermine the whole modern scheme of reconstruction, appealing, as does also Margoliouth, of Cambridge, to the philological argument. Hommel has recently published two brochures in which he sharply attacks the Wellhausen ideas and searches out a new path for the attainment of his goal. One of these writings, "Der Mondkult bei den alten Hebräern," is said by a leading church paper of Germany to signalize "the beginning of a new epoch in Old-Testament research." Hommel himself thinks that by this archeological and philological line of investigation Wellhausenism will be overthrown. The line of thought developed by him is the following:

In order to make it appear that the sources of the Old Testament really teach a religion that is the result of a gradual and natural development, it has been the constant aim of the advocates of the newer criticism to make the beginnings of the Israelitish religion as crude and low as possible. The claim is generally made that it was a worship of natural things and forces, such as stones, wells, trees, etc. Now, however, it appears that the Hebrews at an early date during the period before Abraham and Moses entertained higher ideas of worship, and especially did they cultivate a comparatively high type of moon worship. The oldest archeological data show that this was done by the generation of Abraham. A single fact like this demonstrates

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that the natural development hypothesis can not be applied to the religious process unfolded in the Old Testament.

Hommel says further:

"The view of the so-called modern Pentateuchal criticism as championed by the followers of Wellhausen, claiming a gradual and natural development of Israel's religious history and the successive stages in this process, is, in part, a purely arbitrary reconstruction of the contents of the Pentateuch, and as such has really outlived itself and is now recognized to be in open conflict with the known historical development of the children of Israel, as also with the clear evidences of the monuments and other Oriental sources. According to Wellhausen, the worship of stones, wells, and trees constituted a prominent feature of the religion of primitive Israel, while the worship of the stars was not introduced until after the fall of Samaria, and the Book of Deuteronomy was written in protest against this innovation. Now the stones themselves, in the shape and form of the Babylonian inscriptions, have raised their voices in favor of the Biblical records. This voice has not been sufficiently heeded, and to cap the climax the old moon and the eternal stars have furnished the evidences for old traditional views; and these voices will, unless all signs fail, be heeded and heard."

The other brochure on this subject is entitled "Die Insel der Seligen in Mythus und Sage der Vorzeit," in which the story of the Island of the Blessed is utilized in the interest of anti-Wellhausen criticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WIT AND HUMOR OF JESUS.

A RUSSIAN author has defined humor as "an invisible tear seen through a visible smile"; and it is in somewhat this sense that an American critical writer, Mr. George Wright Buckley, treats of the "Wit and Wisdom of Jesus" in a recent book of that title. The humor of Jesus, he says, was akin in religion to that of Thomas Carlyle in literature, or to that of the sad and thoughtful Lincoln in politics; but just as "some of the choicest specimens of antique art were lost in the accumulated rubbish of centuries, to be resurrected by the zealous efforts of modern archeologists, so the Son of Man was lost," in the aftergrowths of belief that have sprung up around His personality. "The real Jesus is brought back in literature, in art, in the pulpit itself; there is no mistaking the tendency to view Him in human aspects and relations—to view Him as under a universal law of human development and limitation, whereby even the greatest of men are linked to the imperfect age in which they live and to the more or less specialized nature of the work given them to do." Among the traits of Jesus that the world has lost sight of, says Mr. Buckley, is His humor, which belonged to the subtlest type of that quality, and has therefore the more readily been overlooked. The writer says:

"A contemporary of Emerson, in describing this American seer and prophet on the lecture-platform, speaks of his indulging in the 'inaudible laugh,' as here and there he slipped into grave discourse some expression of subtle and quiet humor. Very likely, too, the 'inaudible laugh' and pleasant humor lent, not infrequently, winsome grace both to the preaching and the social converse of the seer and prophet of Galilee. I imagine Him in His early ministry going forth with buoyant faith in men—body healthy, mind teeming with lively imagery; loving nature and solitude, heartily loving men and their comradeship; open to the comedy of life rather more than when further along the journey, when the tragedy of it projects itself more conspicuously into the foreground.

"To behold Him a son of joyous humor as well as of tragic sadness surely enhances the lovableness and perfection of His character. Yea, to think of His having now and then a good laugh in Him, a free and genuine laugh, with the ring of innocent childhood and nature's own sincerity—this also is not so shocking to the writer as once it was. Without losing his 'weeping Christ,' he sees Him otherwise than holding the finical sentiment which Emerson seems to quote with approval from Lord Chesterfield: 'I am sure that since I have had the full use of my reason, nobody has ever heard me laugh.' But indeed, the same Emerson, who had true Platonic vision of both sides of all questions, speaks much more to our notion elsewhere: 'A perception of the comic seems to be a balance-wheel in our metaphysical structure. It appears to be an essential element in a fine character. Wherever the intellect is constructive, it will be found. We feel the absence of it as a defect in the noblest and most oracular soul. The perception of the comic is a tie of sympathy with other men, a pledge of sanity, and a protection from those perverse tendencies and gloomy insanities in which fine intellects sometimes lose themselves.' And Carlyle, too, England's prophet—how strongly he declares himself on this matter: 'How much lies in laughter; the cipher-key wherewith we decipher the whole man! . . . The man who can not laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, but his own life is already a treason and a stratagem.' Humor and laughter, with due measure of gravity behind them, are sign and seal of health and sanity; sign and seal of true kinship with humanity. Therefore Jesus, when He took upon Him, or had put upon Him, this humanity, was given them in goodly measure. No vender of jokes; but perceiver and revealer of disparities between folly and wisdom, pretense and practise, perceiver and revealer of the lie masquerading as truth, of wickedness skulking under outward seemings of the good.

"Meager as the records are, they disclose plays of humor on the part of the Son of Man which, whatever His own bearing, must have worked the risibles of some hearers into no uncertain smile, perhaps sometimes into explosive laugh:

> Folly-painting humor, grave himself,
> Calls laughter forth.

Let the reader catch this aspect from a few illustrations in the present chapter, and also from some in the succeeding chapter. The traditional habit of viewing Jesus as given only to grave discourse has invested some of His utterances with a significance altogether different from what they have when the fine flavor of the speaker's humor is tasted in them. A curious instance of this is the account given in the fifteenth chapter of Matthew, which describes the peculiar treatment of the poor Canaanitish woman who beseeches Him to heal her daughter, 'grievously vexed with a devil.' When the disciples tried to keep her away, she cried the more, 'Lord, help me!' And what reply does she get? Surely one neither consistent nor pleasant to hear from the lips of the Messiah of all nations, if we construe it with literal seriousness: 'I was not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.' 'It is not meet to take the children's bread, and cast it to the dogs.' Some would make these convict Jesus of that Jewish narrowness so prevalent with His countrymen at the time; and, indeed, a certain learned rabbi of to-day finds in them a warning against throwing the bread of the new Gospel to strangers, instead of keeping it wholly for his own people—a view less tenable than the opposite one. Had we the complete record of this incident, we should behold no narrowness on the part of the Master, but only on the part of the disciples and the author of the Matthew Gospel. Likely enough these words were thrown into the interrogatory form: 'Is it not that I was sent only to the lost sheep of the house of Israel?' 'Is it meet to take the children's bread and cast it to the dogs?' The very witty reply comes, 'Yea, Lord, for even the dogs eat of the crumbs that fall from their master's table.' According to the text in Mark, Jesus so far appreciated the wit of the woman that He healed her daughter because of it: 'For this saying, go thy way,' etc."

Pleasantry, repartee, satire, ridicule, irony, invective, all these, says the writer, are used by Jesus for the furtherance of His master-motive of advancing the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

AMONG the many associations to meet at Buffalo this summer is the Pan-American Bible Study Congress, which is to be in session from July 17 to July 31. The aims of the congress are a discussion of principles and methods of Bible study and the exhibition and comparison of the various appliances used for this purpose. Many prominent clergymen nd laymen of different denominations are members of the board of direction.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

INCONSISTENCIES OF SPANISH ELECTIONS.

PARTICULAR significance attaches to the results of the election just completed in Spain, in view of the fact that the new Cortes will be the first for the young King to face as monarch. Grave problems growing out of the question of the religious orders in the kingdom will also make the present session of the parliament a memorable one. The results of the election show a substantial majority for the present Government, two hundred and forty-four ministerialists being returned, while the total number of seats secured by the opposition is reported as one hundred and fifty-seven. The fact of a government victory in the face of a strong overwhelming opposition calls forth considerable comment on the electoral methods in vogue in Spain. The hollowness of the Spanish constitution, declares *The Guardian* (Manchester), has been illustrated afresh:

"Every two or three years the rulers of Spain think it well to dissolve the Cortes and hold elections. But there is never any doubt as to the result; the Government of the day always obtains a large majority. The telegrams have shown how this is done. In Barcelona, for example, we are told that the electors returned three Republicans and four members of the Catalan Home Rule Party at the head of the poll, but the Government proclaimed that Monarchists had been elected. The Government, that is to say, will only recognize the election of such candidates as it approves of. In some cases the same result is attained by the less direct methods of bribery and of filling the ballot-boxes with sham voting-papers for the Government candidates. It is not surprising that the vast majority of Spaniards do not trouble to record their votes; the apathy goes so far that there seem to be only a few constituencies in which the electors protest against the frauds committed by the returning officers and create disturbances when denied their constitutional rights. It is true that the Government in power never claims all the seats, but allots about two-fifths to the various opposition parties. But this only shows how far the practice of manipulating elections has been developed. Nominally Spain is a democratic country; it is actually ruled by an oligarchy of priests, soldiers, and politicians who call themselves Liberals and Conservatives for the sake of appearances."

Spain, which has sent forth so many great discoverers, says *The Daily News* (London), has found out the way to adjust representative institutions to a strong monarchical government. This journal refers to the news despatch that, altho Barcelona elected three Republicans and four Regionalists,* the Government has placed only Monarchists at the head of the poll." Says *The News:* "There is no nonsense or hypocrisy about such a method. No underhand schemes to discredit the political foe; no appeals to mob sentiment; no reliance upon war-fever. You simply take the election return, and put your own candidate at the top of the poll." English ministers, concludes *The News*, "might turn this over in their minds. The day is coming when they will stand in desperate need of seats, and we know of no other expedient whereby they will have the least chance of securing them. And there is not so very much difference between stating that an honorable Englishman is a hater of his country and cooking an election return." *The Spectator* refers to the apathy of Spanish voters, and says: "The function of the electorate is reduced to the mere registration of results obtained by a process with which the electors have nothing to do. Cabinets are made and unmade by an intrigue at Madrid. The country is only expected to confirm the change which that intrigue has effected. This is not a function to excite enthusiasm, or to tempt man away from his business or his pleasure."

The Spanish papers have very little to say on the election. The *Epoca* (Madrid), in an editorial which shows many signs of the censor's hand, lays all the blame for legislative "fatuity and corruption" on the opposition voters. If they would support the Government, is the somewhat surprising logic of this journal, there would be less corruption and more interest in politics. The *Vossische-Zeitung* (Berlin) has a sarcastic article on the "peaceful scene" in Spain. Referring to the election riots and loss of life in several cities, this German journal remarks that elections in Spain seem to partake of the nature of human sacrifices. The bayonet, it says, is evidently one of the necessary adjuncts of voting among the Spanish.

Elections south of the Pyrenees, says the *Temps* (Paris), are different from those in any other representative country. In Spain it is the ministry that creates the parliament instead of the parliament creating the ministry. Representative government in Spain, concludes the *Temps*, altho nearly three-quarters of a century old, is still a mere fiction, and "the statesman who will restore to Spanish elections their really representative and independent character, will render the greatest possible service to his country, his King, and the noble but unfortunate Spanish people." No student of contemporary history will deny that "insincerity in elections is apparently an incurable vice of our Southern neighbors," declares Alcide Ebray, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). Despite the best intentions on the part of cabinet ministers, the electors evidently prefer to go to the bull-fight rather than to the voting-booth. And, if the result is "fixed" beforehand, how can they be blamed?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* The Regionalists are elected avowedly on sectional and local issues, and do not pretend to represent the nation at large.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE journals of Great Britain are practically unanimous in expressing the opinion that, while there may have been politics in the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the status of our new "possessions," the situation in which the United States has placed itself leaves no other course open to it, as a practical nation, than that which the court sanctions. And yet a general tone of regret pervades the British comment that we have reached such a situation. *The Times* (London) believes that, while the intentions of the founders of the republic may have been outraged, it is evident that the court "yields to a law of development to which all institutions are amenable." Says this journal further:

"The cause of the anti-expansionists was lost long ago—lost, some would say, in the far-off times when the State of Massachusetts protested against the admission into the Union of Louisiana as unconstitutional. It was all very well to preach the doctrine that the Constitution followed the flag in days when Calhoun and others using that expression had in view a definite result which they had much at heart. Literally applied to-day, that doctrine would be fatal to expansion along the lines which the people of the United States have marked out for themselves. They are not prepared to part with what they have won or to shut themselves out of the possibility of one day acquiring more. Neither are they prepared to force republican institutions upon people totally unfitted for them, or to welcome at Washington batches of black and yellow Senators. They mean to be free to do as other countries have done in like circumstances."

The impossible has happened, observes *The Westminster Gazette* (London), and "imperialism has been sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court—by one vote." This journal believes that the departure "modifies profoundly" the relation of the United States to Europe and the rest of the world. It says:

"Colonies over-seas mean a navy, a navy means naval bases and coaling-stations, and naval bases are found to be insecure unless backed up by the possession of the Hinterland. This is

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the logic of imperialism, and it may lead the Americans far, as it has led us. Moreover, by stepping outside their continent, the American people undoubtedly weaken the force of their Monroe doctrine. It is one thing for the United States to say 'hands off' as regards the American continent, if she in return is prepared to keep her hands off other continents. There is a certain reciprocity in that arrangement which helps to reconcile European nations to their exclusion from South America. But if she plunges into the welter of world politics, equipped with a strong navy and an American canal enabling it to concentrate in either ocean, she can hardly claim to compete on a principle which limits her liability while putting no limit upon her expansion."

The decision is in accordance with common sense and with all the facts of the situation, declares *The Spectator* (London). It believes, however, that, while the fate of the American dependencies will undoubtedly be a good one, Spanish-Americans have reason for alarm:

"If for any reason in the future, near or distant, the statesmen of the Union should desire to rule a Spanish-American State, we do not see what is to prevent that desire from fulfilment. Suppose they buy or conquer Nicaragua, and so terminate all complications as to the control of the canal by cutting it through territory absolutely their own, what except force, which would hardly be applied, is to prevent them? Or suppose, what is quite possible, that under a new and less wise President than Porfirio Diaz a furious quarrel arose with Mexico, what is to prevent the Union from annexing it entire? Formerly they were restrained by dread of including so many colored voters, and of anarchy arising in so many new and half-civilized states; but under the decision of Monday they can hold Mexico as we hold India, without feeling any reflex effect from their new possession. The dominant caste in the conquered lands would be American and the army, but in Washington the Executive would remain as before, no party within the Union would be stronger or weaker by a vote, and Congress, even in numbers, would be unchanged. The only effect felt by the Administration would be a large increase of patronage and a considerable increase in national well-being, all the potentialities of wealth in Mexico falling into American hands."

Our American friends, continues this journal, will say that they do not desire conquest, and we believe them; but "the future has many necessities in store, an open road *produces* traffic, and seeing what we see around us, we have little faith in the want of ambition of a commercial people." Says *The Spectator* in conclusion:

"The community which longed for Texas might long for more. It is true slavery is dead, and no one will plan invasions in order to enlarge the range of the 'peculiar institution'; but still, if we were Spaniards of Mexico or of Central America, we should feel that the judges at Washington had, however unintentionally, made the sky for us perceptibly more full of clouds."

The Saturday Review (London), usually unfriendly to the United States, declares that the "decision amounts to the statement that the legislative authority has the power of doing that which the Constitution said it had not, and beyond this of reducing to a ridiculous fiction the sacred words of the 'Declaration of Independence' itself." The only honest way to solve the problem, in the opinion of this journal, was "to force the Government to amend the Constitution," for in its present condition the American Constitution is not fitted to be the basis of a conquering and imperialistic state, and "the decision of the Supreme Court may have stayed a momentary difficulty, but at the cost of begetting a hundred more."

The same journal believes that the decision seriously compromises the position of the Territories. Henceforth, it says, Congress will have unlimited power over the Territories. If annexation does not carry the Constitution with it, "what legal distinction exists between the inhabitants of Arizona and those of Porto Rico?" The difficulties which may be created by the decision, concludes this journal, are endless:

"If the new theory be accepted that the 'United States' is a phrase which does not include all annexed territories, then we are landed in the dilemma that either Congress has unlimited sovereign power or all the inhabitants of districts not actually States, and not actually contemplated by the Constitution, or that there is a distinction by reason of race or color, which is a theory directly in defiance of the cherished and boasted privileges on behalf of which the Civil War was waged. . . . Apart from peculiar temptations there is no force of tradition in the United States to regulate the government of subjects. We are told that Congress would never exercise the oppression which it has power to do under this decision. But this is exactly the argument that was used by the supporters of slavery, as the argument that the duties imposed on Porto Rico are to be expended for her benefit is precisely that used by the supporters of the Stamp Act in the English Parliament. Nor is there any power of the crown to check or control the legislature. The story of the Roman republic shows how grave an opportunity for adoption at home and tyranny abroad may be found in the administration of distant territories by a venal and decadent assembly."

We do not understand the legal justification of the American judges, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), but the result has no doubt been reached by one of those fictions which have had so much to do with the development of our own [British] institutions. The capacity of English courts and of those descended from them, says *The Standard* (London), arguing in the same vein, to construct "useful and statesmanlike legal fictions is boundless." Evidently, remarks *The Guardian* (Manchester), "it is very difficult to fit the new imperialism into a Constitution drawn up by men who would have scouted the imperialist principles. . . . This is a victory for Mr. McKinley's administration, which is protectionist first and imperialist afterward." We deplore the decision with all our heart, says *The Daily News* (London), and it continues as follows:

"It can only give fresh encouragement to the already ominously large party which seems bent on shaping American destinies after the worst models of the Old World. If ever there was a country whose sole mission seemed to be the building up of an orderly, prosperous, and intelligent commonwealth, of developing a new and higher type of civilization, that country was America. The force that the nations of Europe waste in arming themselves against one another, Americans have turned to 'fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace,' to subduing their vast continent, to making it, what it now is, a homogeneous and unconquerable whole. Not one of the causes that make colonization a necessity for the powers of the Old World is applicable to the United States. Stupendous as is their population, they still have room enough and to spare for twice their present numbers. There is no population question, no labor question, no question of a submerged tenth to make an outlet for emigration imperative. Their foreign commerce is large, for a European nation it would be immense, but it represents barely four per cent. of the value of the interstate trade. It will be generations before their new possessions bring in a tithe of what has been already sunk in them. And as for the fantastic notion that imperialism will steady the national character and bring a better tone into domestic politics, we confess to some skepticism as to the possibility of reforming Tammany Hall by way of Luzon."

It is retrogression of the worst kind, concludes *The News:*

"The Supreme Court has pronounced in effect, if not in words, that, so far as the law goes, there is nothing to prevent the Americans treating the Filipinos and Porto Ricans as the Russians are treating the Finns. The thoroughfare of imperialism, which is the thoroughfare of autocracy, is declared legally open to the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. A curious issue, this, to a hundred and twenty years of triumphant democracy. . . . It is not progress which the Constitution has been stretched to cover, but retrogression; not the advancement of humanity, but that disheartening product of our times, the militarism of a democracy. The American Constitution never showed its amazing elasticity on behalf of a poorer cause."

The Canadian press so seldom lose an opportunity to criticize Americans and American policy that it is somewhat surprising

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to note the favorable trend of comment in the Dominion, tho there also criticism is not lacking. *The Advertiser* (London, Ontario) says:

"No other course was practicable. No other course would have been consistent with necessity or common sense. To talk of the incorporation of new peoples and lands with immediate possession of the rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens or States, such as Michigan or Maine, is the extreme of childish impracticability. If the United States Constitution had been interpreted as disallowing a reasonable time of tutelage for constitutionally immature possessions, either conquered or acquired by purchase, it would have been necessary to make a new Constitution more in accord with reason. We do not believe the United States wishes to hold any of its new possessions as mere wards a moment longer than is necessary. But that some of these new possessions have not as yet had the probationary schooling essential to full citizenship and full statehood, should be obvious to all who think."

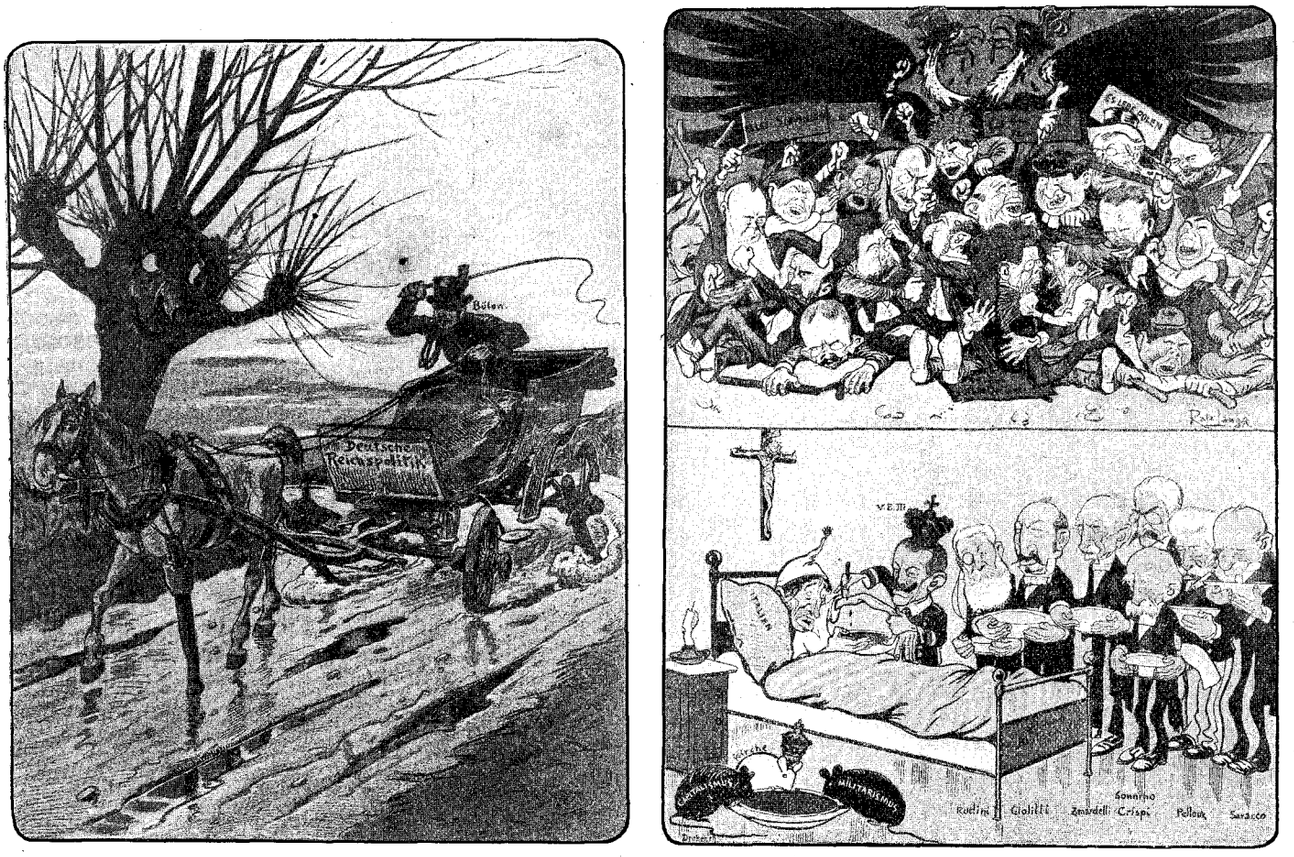
The decision places the United States in a position with regard to foreign possessions analogous to that of Great Britain, says *The Daily Witness* (Montreal). It says further:

"No one will pretend that it would be wise or politic to place the uncivilized, half-civilized, or wholly unprepared inhabitants of the Spanish islands on the same footing of citizenship as men trained for many generations in freedom and self-government. It is hardly necessary to point out that the decision of the Supreme Court is a justification of the policy of Britain in relation to foreign possessions and the government of subject races. The United States has practically fallen into line with Britain, as it was inevitable that it should when it emerged from its colonial stage of existence, which only really occurred after the late war with Spain. The United States is now a world power, with ample powers to annex and govern foreign possessions and assume its share of the 'white man's burden.'"

It is a disturbing decision, declares *The Herald* (Montreal). "The Americans are clearly becoming uncomfortable over their imperialism, and it is becoming less a question of what they will do with the Filipinos and more what, as Bishop Potter said, 'the Filipinos will do with us.'" If we were the Filipinos, observes *Events* (Ottawa), after reading the two decisions, we would not know really what we were. The United States is now an empire, observes the *Patrie* (Montreal). This French-Canadian journal continues: "The Constitution does not follow the flag. What is liberty in New York becomes despotism in San Juan and Manila. One is a citizen in the former, a subject in the latter section of the American realm. Mr. McKinley can now go on to further conquests. But we can not help asking ourselves, 'What would his glorious ancestors have thought?'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOLSTOY'S IDEAS OF REFORM FOR RUSSIA.

WHEN the Czar Alexander III. was approached by a Russian grand duke with a petition for the suppression of Count Tolstoy as "a menace to religion and the state," the Emperor, it is said, replied, in the words used by Louis XIV. of France on a similar occasion: "*Je ne veux pas ajouter à sa gloire une couronne d'un martyr*" ("I do not wish to add the martyr's crown to his glory"). This, however, in the opinion of the European press generally (outside of Russia), is just what has been brought about by Nicholas II., as a result of the excommunication and partial banishment of the count. He has rebuilt a true and beautiful religion in the souls of a thousand modern men, says *The Speaker* (London), and excommunication or banishment can not alter this tremendous fact. The whole cam-



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AT HOME.

I. GERMANY.
VON BULOW: "Get up, you old nag, get up!"

II. AUSTRIA. The Strife for National Unity.
III. ITALY. The Last Blood-letting.
—*Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

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paign against Tolstoy "is a melancholy example of that tendency to deliver dramatic and thrilling judgments against the wrong man which has so often marred the good work of ecclesiastical institutions." It says in conclusion:

"A great many things may be said against this brilliant and fearless man. He may be described as somber, fantastic, hyper-idealistic; in popular language he may legitimately be described as mad; but no one on earth can call him anti-Christian. He is the supreme exponent, in an age of righteous and unrighteous wars, of lawful and unlawful frivolity, of those very Catholic doctrines of peace and purity the appointed professors of which have just cast him out among atheists and pagans. It is pitiful, indeed, that the priests of a great religion can find no better occupation than watching jealously for the slips and staggers of their last great swordsman in an age of doubt."

EXCOMMUNICATION OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTOY: "This persecution is making something of a saint out of me" —*Echoes du Rire, Paris.*

All the accusers, secular and ecclesiastical, declares *The Daily News* (London) are like the jury who condemned Faithful, in "Pilgrim's Progress." They repudiate him because he in so unlike themselves. No wonder, it concludes, that "the church and the world, the worldly church and the churchly world, should combine against the author of 'Resurrection.'"

"He does not spare them. He is not of their way. His pitiless satire falls with the impartiality of Providence upon judges and bishops, upon ministers of state and governors of jails. Tolstoy makes no terms. He never minces his words. It is not this man nor that man, but the whole fabric of Russian society, against which he lifts up his voice. The three judges who try the heroine in 'Resurrection' are absolutely different one from the other in almost every respect. The only thing in which they agree is incompetence for the discharge of their functions."

We are sorry for the Czar who can not take care of himself, says *The Anglo-Russian* (published in London "in the interest of Russian thought denied utterance at home"); but we have no condolence to offer to Count Tolstoy. He needs none. "Assuredly the orders of his majesty the Czar will not be so blindly executed by the sentinels at the gates of heaven as they are at those of the Winter Palace, and nothing could be more desirable for ourselves, indeed even exhilarating, than to see our enemies most earnestly engaged in defeating their own ends."

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) declares that both excommunication and banishment were "stupid things," but necessary, as, in Russia, what harms the church harms the state, and *vice versa*.

An Englishman who has lived many years in Moscow contributes to *The Review of Reviews* (London, May) a character sketch of Tolstoy which contains a good deal of new personalia. He points out that the count, despite his fondness for the country, is for half the year more a settled townsman than the lord mayor of London; but the Tolstoy of Moscow is but an "abstraction and shadow of himself." He preaches in the city and practises in the country. On a visit to the Moscow residence of the Tolstoys several years ago, this writer (Mr. R. E. C. Long) questioned the great Russian as to what he would do were he to become "as dominant in action in Russia to-morrow as he has become in Russia's thought." In the conversation, Tolstoy declared that he had no definite constructive program of reform to offer. By reforms, he declared, he does not mean changes based on stereotyped European models.

"If reforms are wanted in Russia, it is not either Western or Eastern reforms, but measures suited for the people, and not for other peoples. The assumption that reforms so-called must be constructed upon Western models is a pure product of Western exclusiveness, and is opposed both to Christianity and to common sense."

No European policy, he contended further, is any more suited to European races than Russia policy is suited to Russia. Both are bad and opposed to Christianity. Legal guaranties of any kind would be ineffective and out of place in Russia, because for the mass of the Russian people the law does not exist at all:

"They either regard the law, as I do, as a matter wholly external to them, with which they have nothing to do, or despise it actively as a fetter which retards the development of their internal life. Western life differs from Russian in being rich in outward manifestations, civic, political, and artistic. The law is necessary to it, and it regards the law as the crown and safeguard of its being. The life of the Russian people is less expensive, and they do not regard the law as an active factor."

But, he was asked, do not Russians in general submit to their own laws as Europeans do to theirs? They submit to them, he said, but are not guided by them:

"It is not their submission, but their neglect of the law which makes our people so peaceful and long-suffering. And that neglect of the law is also what makes our officials the greatest knaves in the world. You ask why? Because the mass of the people, while they despise external restrictions, are guided by their consciences. But our educated officials continue to neglect the law and they have emancipated themselves from their consciences. They have neither principle nor restraint, and in consequence become what they are."

When he says that Russians are led by conscience, he explained, he does not mean to say that there is less crime and preventable misery among them than in Europe. "I merely say that conscience plays here the part played by law in the West, and just as your law fails to secure freedom from crime, so conscience here, through ignorance and error, is not infallible." Count Tolstoy laid down the essential difference between the Russians and Western Europeans as follows:

"The difference is quite evident to those who know them. It is that they [the Russians] are more Christian—more Christian. And that distinction arises not from the fact that they are of lower culture, but from the spirit of the people, and that for centuries and centuries they have found in the teachings of Christ their only guide and protection. Your people, from the time of the Reformation, have read their Bibles intelligently and read them critically. Ours have never read them, and are only beginning to read them now. But the Russian people have preserved the tradition and the teaching of Christ, and in the absence of protective laws and institutions, such as have always existed in the West, where else should they seek for guidance of their lives? It is this element, this reliance upon conscience and Christianity as opposed to law, which forms the great gulf between Russia and Western Europe. Between Western countries there has always seemed to me very little difference. The conception of the French as vain, of the Italians as excitable, of your own countrymen as cold and calculating, may be very true. But to a Russian they are but sections of a general empire, in essentials the same, but all differing from Russia by their material spirit and their legal basis. In Russia Christianity and conscience play the part which material considerations and legal formalities play in Western Europe."

When pressed to suggest improvements in Russian conditions, he declared that reforms in Russia must come "as they must come in all countries, from the development of the consciences and moral sense of mankind." He also spoke in opposition to Socialism, which he regards as not much better than autocratic despotism, saying on this point: "Our Government keeps one class in idleness by means of violence; the Socialists would keep every one at work by violence." He condemned industrialism in all its forms, but spoke with some respect of cooperation.

A writer in the *Vita Internazionale* (Rome), in the course of a long review of Tolstoy's work, "The Resurrection," calls him the greatest thinker since the days of Greece's supremacy in philosophy.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Bobolink.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

Daises, clover, buttercup,
Red-top, trefoil, meadow sweet,
Ecstatic wing, soaring up,
Then gliding down to grassy seat.

Sunshine, laughter, mad desires,
May day, June day, lucid skies,
All reckless things that love inspires,
The gladdest bird that sings and flies.

Meadows, orchards, bending sprays,
Rushes, lilies, billowy wheat,
Song and frolic fill his days,
A feathered rondeau all complete.

Pink bloom, gold bloom, fleabane white,
Dewdrop, raindrop, cooling shade,
Bubbling throat and hovering flight,
And jubilant heart as e'er was made.

—In *McClure's Magazine* for June.

Song of the South Wind.

By HANFORD CHASE JUDSON.

Lo, I blow across the meadows that are brown and sear with winter,
And the grass grows green about me and it joys to see me pass,
And I get a banquet ready for the young bee, wing unsteady,
And I blow two hearts together, of a man and of a lass.

Soft my hand is on the harpstrings of the forest in the summer,
And with modulated music I have lulled the world to sleep.
By the pool the sunbeam brightens, where the water-lily whitens,
At the open doors of dreamland I my noontide vigil keep.

When the Norns, relentless, weaving, spin the autumn spell of dreaming,
And my spirit feels the burden of the sleep-inducing haze,
When the withered leaves together whirl in frantic, mad endeavor
To regain the golden gladness of the pristine summer days,

When the thrush his farewell tuneth, sad as Balder's funeral music,
While the purple tint of sunset on the crimson hillside dies,
Then I turn me; yet my sorrow reaches outward toward to-morrow—
I have buried springtime's treasure; yet remember where it lies.

—In *Scribner's* for June.

PERSONALS.

James J. Hill.—To the energy of one man, James J. Hill, is chiefly due the solution of the transportation problems of the Northwest. The story of his career is told in the May *World's Work*, by Mary C. Blossom.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Hill, in the village of St. Paul, became "check-clerk and caretaker of freight" at the steamboat landing:

"In 1862 the first ten miles of railroads in the State were finished with great effort. It ran from the levee in St. Paul to the riverside in St. Anthony, and was known as the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, of which Mr. Hill later became the agent. It was then that he noticed that a poor quantity of wood for fuel was brought into town. He made a contract with the railroad to haul the better wood that he cut; and he thus founded the Northwestern Fuel Company, which still exists."

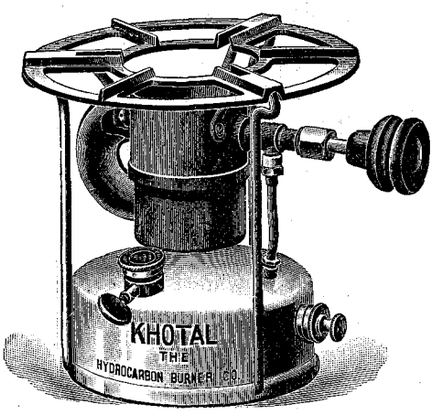
Soon Mr. Hill began to realize the great possibilities of a transportation line that should make the wealth of the Northwest accessible to the world.

"He became possessed by this idea; on the

A Portable, Practical, Blue-Flame Oil-Burning Gas Stove

—that's what the "Khotal" is; available in city or country, on land or water; anywhere that a supply of its fuel (kerosene) can be bought or carried; and that means everywhere!

The "Khotal" Blue-Flame Wickless Kerosene Stove, Price $3.75



NO. 200A ROYAL BLUE "KHOTAL."

Handsomely and strongly made of heavy brass and tinned iron. It measures 8¼ inches high, with a top diameter of 8¾ inches, and weighs 4½ pounds only.

The oil is forced by air pressure into the generator, where it is converted, as rapidly as used, into gas. This burns with a transparent, almost invisible blue flame, of intense and concentrated heat. The combustion is so perfect that there is no smoky odor, no soot.

From full flame (with twice the power of a gas range) you may turn it down, up again, or out, as you would gas. The self-cleaning needle-valve keeps the burner free and clear. One gallon of oil suffices for twelve to sixteen hours' use.

GUARANTEE OFFER OF TWO WEEKS' FREE TRIAL.

Send us your dealer's name and address. If he keeps "Khotal," we will arrange with him to supply you. If not, send his name and the money, and we will ship you, by express, a complete stove. If you are not entirely satisfied with it in every way, return it to us within two weeks, and we will return your money by the next mail, without demur.

It is the greatest of modern conveniences for camping, yachting, picnics; a hot-weather comfort in the household kitchen; capable of meeting any cooking requirement. By it a quart of water may be brought to a boil in 3 minutes, a six-pound roast done to a turn in 60.

The "Khotal" is thoroughly reliable, and made to stay in order. Not only is it the best of oil-burning blue-flame stoves, but the most satisfactory stove of any kind.

Other sizes; stands; special finish for yachts. Descriptive pamphlet "B" sent on application.

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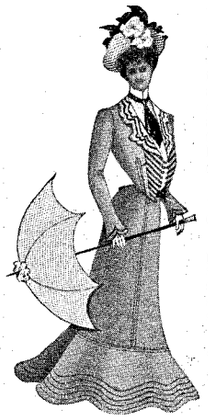
We have no agents or branch stores. All orders should be sent direct to us.

Reduced Prices
. . ON . .
Suits and Skirts.



IF you will act quickly, you can secure a decided bargain in a suit or skirt. Many of the fabrics are equally suitable for Summer or early Fall, but you must act quickly, however, to take advantage of the large assortment we are now offering.

Suits and Skirts, made to order at one-third less than regular prices—

perfect in fashion, shape and workmanship. Nearly all of our styles and materials share in this reduction.

These offerings and others:

Suits, former price $10, reduced to $6.67.

$12 Suits reduced to $8. $15 Suits reduced to $10. $20 Suits reduced to $13.34.

Skirts, former price $5, reduced to $3.34. $6 Skirts reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5. $10 Skirts reduced to $6.67.

Rainy-Day Skirts, former price $6, reduced to $4. $7.50 Skirts reduced to $5.

There are no reductions on Wash Suits or Skirts, but our prices are extremely reasonable.

Wash Suits, $4 up. Wash Skirts, $3 up.

We are also closing out Sample Suits and Skirts *at one-half of regular prices.*

Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List sent *free* at once upon request. If any garment ordered therefrom should not please you, send it back. *We will refund your money.*

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INEXPENSIVE CLEANLINESS

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City, Country & Suburban Homes

THE HUMPHREY "CRESCENT" Instantaneous WATER HEATER

when once installed in your bathroom will prove a boon, a

Convenience and of Great Economy.

The **Crescent** is made for use of either **gas** or **gasoline**, and provides the luxury of a hot bath **instantly.**

Heats cold water to any desired temperature in unlimited quantities in the shortest possible time at lowest cost. We will be glad to send you fullest particulars, on application, explaining its simple mechanical construction, together with price list and illustrated book, **"How the Millions Have Bathed."** Address,

HUMPHREY MFG. & PLATING CO.,
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Ohio Steam Cooker

cooks a whole meal over one burner on any kind of stove; makes summer cooking a pleasure; has steam whistle; GREAT SAVING IN FUEL, PROVISION AND LABOR. No interchange of odors or tastes in the food. Copper bottom and sides, a feature not in other Cookers. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE sent FREE of charge. **Special Offer to Good Agents.**

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street, at the club, wherever he met men, he buttonholed them and talked of a great road and of the possibilities of the Northwest, until even his friends were worn out with hearing. It is told of him at this period that while watching for several nights by the sick-bed of a friend, he would look into the fire, sing Scotch songs and tell Scotch stories, reverting ever and again to his beloved project, and talking into the night oblivious of time, until he was sent home leaving his friends with doubts of his entire sanity."

In 1879, Mr. Hill formed a syndicate, and the St. Paul, Minnesota, and Manitoba Railroad Company began its existence:

"While the work was going on through this region, [the Cascade Mountains] Mr. Hill rode over the rough mountain roads on horseback, deciding problems of tunnels and the like. He knows the cost of a bridge as well as his engineers, and more than once he has torn up specifications and saved money by using his own plans. One reason why the road has held its own while others failed is that before putting it into operation he spent $5,000,000 in grading. It was Mr. Hill who taught the workers in the lumber country to alternate the thick and thin ends of the shingle so as to make flat, square packages, and thus economize space in the cars. He is sometimes called exacting with the employees of the road. It is because the work must be done the best way; and, when a division superintendent is not packing his freight to the best advantage, he is not retained because he is a nice old man, but his place is taken by a man who can load cars well. . . . .

"To ship valuable lumber eastward was an excellent plan; but to send empty cars after it was out of the question; so Mr. Hill conceived the idea of shipping grain for the Japanese steamers to carry to the Orient. An agent was sent to China and Japan to find out what the cost of wheat must be to compete with rice, and the result was that the Japanese Navigation Company, the third largest steamship company in the world, began to carry large shipments of grain to China and Japan. This was a foresighted piece of work surely. These boats were soon found to be inadequate for the shipment of grain, lumber, cotton, steel rails, tobacco and silver which soon became a part of our exports to the Orient. Two large new steamers are therefore now in process of construction at New London for the Oriental trade. They each carry 20,000 tons of freight, and draw thirty-six feet of water. They are 680 feet long, 75 feet wide, and their height to the top of the bridge is as great as a six-story building."

Mr. Hill's next large enterprise was the establishment of docks to receive these large steamers. Of the railroad system, the writer of this article says:

"The original 437 miles of completed road of which Mr. Hill took charge as manager now number, as the Great Northern System, 6,000 miles. In 1883 he became president of the company. While other trans-continental roads have collapsed and gone into the hands of receivers, the Great Northern has never once defaulted the interest on its bonds or passed a dividend. The road extends from Puget Sound to St. Paul, or during the season of navigation to Duluth and Superior, where it connects for Buffalo with its own two most luxurious steamers. A fleet of six freight vessels are added to these. The grain ships moving through the 'Soo' give that canal rank over the Suez in point of tonnage."

While at times Mr. Hill, in his business way, may seem hard and cold, the writer continues, still his philanthropy is of wide range and may in part be illustrated by a few interesting anecdotes:

"The widow of an early friend of his applied to

For Nervous Exhaustion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

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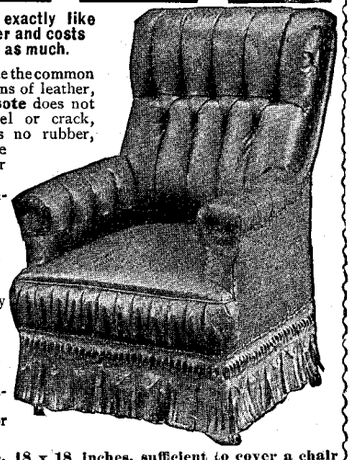
Outwears Leather!
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



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A piece, 18 x 18 inches, sufficient to cover a chair sent, will be sent for 25 cents.

Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2c. stamp with your upholsterer's name*

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THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **Hon. BOIES PENROSE,** U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, writes: "The Sanitary Still is useful and satisfactory. The water obtained from it is palatable and pure. I take pleasure in recommending it to any one who wants pure water." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

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Mr. Hill for a small loan. She said she was going to open a boarding-house. 'Sorry, Mrs. X., but can't let you have it. But you'd better get your boarding-house started.' 'Why, Mr. Hill, how can I? I have no money.' 'Don't need money.' 'Why, surely, I must pay for the furniture.' 'No, you mustn't; get a good house, get a bill for six months' rent, furnish the house, send bills to me. I'll pay 'em—sorry can't let you have any money. Good-morning, Mrs. X.'

"At another time Mr. Hill was walking down Third Street, once a flourishing thoroughfare, but now deserted by the general public. He stepped into a little tobacco shop kept by a German who had known him in the village days of 1860. 'Hello, Joe,' exclaimed the railroad president, 'how's business?' 'Bat, ferry bat. I haf de chop, but vere is der beeples?' Mr. Hill glanced over the shop. There was no assistant tobacconist whose discharge could be recommended. But Mr. Hill asked for a blank check, and the following week the old tobacconist was besieged by 'beeples' in a modern well-stocked shop on the principal retail thoroughfare."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Report.—CLUB MEMBER: "What sort of a looking man is he?"

THE NEW BOY: "He didn't say, sir."—*Puck.*

In These Days of Weddings.—THE MOTHER: "She says she'll elope."

THE FATHER: "Let her do it. It's cheaper."—*Life.*

A Paradoxical Talesman.—JUDGE: "Have you formed any opinion on this case?"

WOULDBEIGH JUROR: "No, sir; I haven't mentioned it to my wife."—*Smart Set.*

Classical Music.—TOMMY: "Say, Jimmie, what is classical music?"

JIMMIE: "It's the kind you can't understand unless you wear long hair."—*Tit-Bits.*

Appearances.—SMITHERS: "How old are you?"

MISS RANDOLPH: "Oh, I don't tell my age. As old as I look."

SMITHERS (with deep feeling): "No!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Ideals.—MAGGIE (aged 6): "My ideal uv a man is a soda-water clerk; dey's simply perfect!"

KATIE (aged 8): "How young you are! Jes' wait till yer old enough ter go ter a circus and see a guy wot kin turn three somesaults over seven elephants and a camel!"—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

June 10.—The United States Government formally communicates to the foreign powers the impossibility of joining in a joint guarantee for the payment of the Chinese indemnity; Count von Waldersee arrives at Tokyo.

June 14.—It is announced that the recent communication between the cabinets at Washington and other capitals has not resulted in any agreement on the question of the Chinese indemnity, and the matter has been recommitted to the ministers at Peking; Sir Claude MacDonald, ex-British minister to China, reaches San Francisco on his way home.

SOUTH AFRICA.

June 11.—Mr. Kruger issues a statement disclaiming knowledge of any peace negotiations alleged to be proceeding with the Boer leaders.

June 13.—A. J. Balfour, answering a question in the British House of Commons, declares there is no foundation for the rumors afloat of peace negotiations with the Boers; General Pultenay captures a party of Boers on the Swaziland border.

June 14.—Mrs. Botha arrives at The Hague, with a view to conferring with Mr. Kruger.

June 15.—General Eliot engages De Wet near Vrede, British and Boers both losing heavily.

June 16.—Two hundred men of the Victorian Mounted Rifles are captured by the Boers

NO OTHER SANATORIUM LIKE THIS—SURROUNDED BY THE SEA!

The Muncie Surf Sanatorium Hotel

"O sweet sea air. How bland and refreshing art thou!"

"The sea is everything; the sea is the vast reservoir of nature."

PROVIDING
SURF BATHING
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SEA BREEZES WITH PURE OCEAN TONIC
BEAUTIFUL SEA VIEWS
BOATING, SAILING, FISHING
EVERY CONVENIENCE
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SOME RESULTS
SOUND SLEEP
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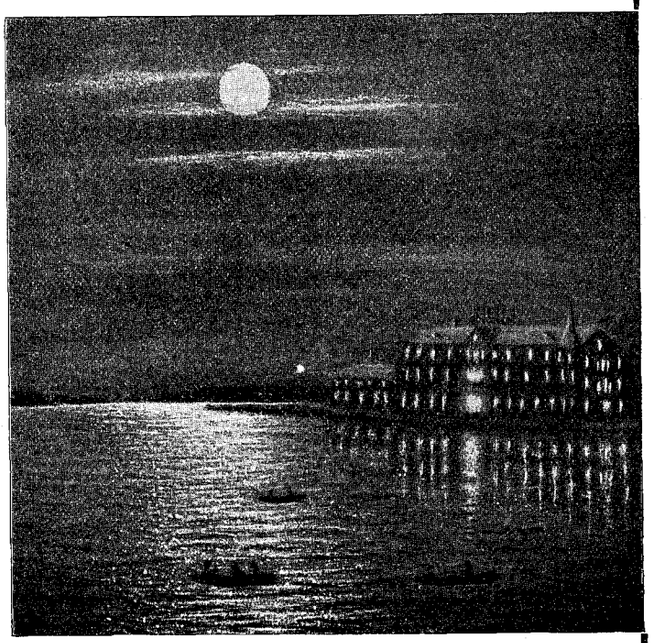
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL TONIC



A Summer Evening on the Moonlit Sea at the Muncie Surf Sanatorium, Fire Island Light in the Distance.

"There the sea I found,
Calm as a cradled child in slumber bound."

ARE you looking for a place to spend a quiet, restful vacation by the seashore? Do your nerves or digestion need building up? Are you convalescing from an illness? If so, we afford you a cheerful, hygienic Sanatorium-hotel in which everything known to modern science is afforded for your regeneration, such as a table of high excellence, light, cheerful rooms, graduate nurses for those who are ill, the purest drinking water from a 270-foot well, elevator, gas, open fire-places, etc. The benefits of an ocean voyage without the annoyances.

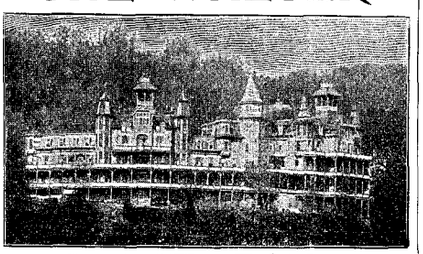
An Ideal Resting Place for the Overworked Business or Professional Man

Situated on Muncie Island, Great South Bay, opposite Babylon, L. I., N. Y., 39 miles from New York City.

Illustrated booklet with terms and full information sent free to all who mention this advertisement.

MUNCIE SURF SANATORIUM HOTEL, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

THE WALTER



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Erected for its present purposes, by its present owners and managers, to answer their needs as physicians. Location unequaled in America. Circulars free.

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We have successfully treated all forms of
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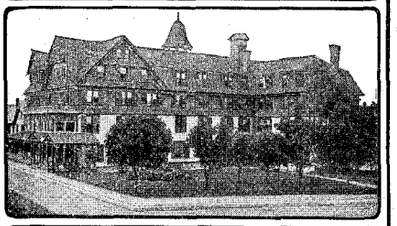

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near Middleburg; eighteen British are killed and forty-two wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 10.—The special embassy from the Sultan of Morocco is received by King Edward and Queen Alexandra at St. James Palace, London.

Sir Walter Besant, Robert Buchanan, and Baron Wantage die in England.

June 11.—The Queen Regent opens the Spanish Cortes with her last speech from the throne, the regency expiring next year.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Auckland, N. Z.

June 12.—A. J Balfour, Ambassador Choate, the Duke of Devonshire, and other notable men take part in a complimentary dinner given in London to Sir John Tenniel, the retiring cartoonist of *Punch*.

The celebration of the 450th anniversary of the foundation of Glasgow University begins.

Many political arrests are made in Poland.

June 13.—United States Minister Leishmann at Constantinople reports to the State Department that he expects to effect a settlement of the American mission claims against Turkey in the immediate future

Lord Milner of Cape Town subscribes to the customary oath, and takes his seat in the House of Lords.

June 16.—A statute of Bismarck is unveiled at Berlin; Count von Bülow makes the principal address; the Emperor and Empress are present.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 10.—The new Boston elevated railroad is opened to the public.

Mrs. McKinley's physicians report slow but steady improvement in her condition.

June 11.—President McKinley issues a signed statement announcing his determination not to be a candidate for a third term under any circumstances.

Sixteen lives are lost in the mine disaster at Port Royal, Pa.

The Southern Industrial Convention is opened in Philadelphia with a number of addresses

June 12.—The new battle-ship *Illinois* shows great speed on her official trial trip; the battle-ship *Oregon* arrives at San Francisco from Chinese waters.

An anonymous donor gives $100,000 to Columbia University for the establishment of a chair for the study and teaching of the Chinese language and literature.

June 13.—John Wanamaker sends a letter to the mayor of Philadelphia offering $2,500,000 for the franchises involved in the fourteen ordinances awaiting the mayor's signature; the mayor disregards the letter and signs the bills.

Arthur Pearson, the well-known English publisher, arrives in New York.

June 14.—The Cabinet discusses the questions involved in Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, but decides that no action by this Government is necessary at present.

Two disasters occur in New York harbor: The transport *Ingalls* lists in her dock, and one man is killed and thirty-five injured. A collision between two ferryboats results in great panic and injury, and the loss of several lives.

June 16.—The Jubilee Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is brought to a close in Boston with a service attended by 7,000 people.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

June 10.—*Philippines:* Lieutenants Springer and Lee are killed in an ambuscade at Lipa, in Southern Luzon.

June 11.—In the court-martial trial at Manila, Surgeon Welch confesses to official corruption, implicating other officers and offering to restore part of the spoils.

June 12.—*Cuba:* The Cuban Constitutional Convention votes 16 to 11 to accept the Platt amendment without qualification.

Philippines: Captain Withelm dies of wounds received in the fight at Lima; Lieutenant Mitchell is arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

June 15.—The United States Philippine Commission appoints seven supreme court judges, Arrelano being named chief justice.

June 16.—Representives of General Cailles sign terms of surrender; it is thought that the Philippine leader's force consists of more than five hundred men.

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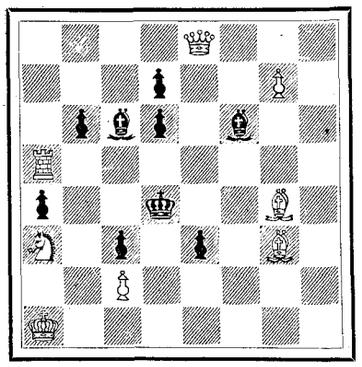
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 568.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By WALTER PULITZER,
Author of "Chess Harmonies."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

4Q3; 3p2P1; 1pbp1b2; R7; p2k2B1; S1p1p1B1; 2P5; K7.

White mates in two moves.

[Mr. Pulitzer assures us that this is the first problem composed by him in three years, and calls it the companion of No. 17 in "Chess Harmonies," which baffled Lasker years ago.]

Solution of Problems.

No. 562.

Key-move, Q—Q sq.

No. 563.

1. Kt—R 6 / K—B 5	2. Q—B sq, ch / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 6	3. Kt—B 5, mate
1. ..... / K—K 3	2. Q—R 5 / K—Q 4	3. Q—B 7, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / P—Q 8 (Q)	2. Q x Q ch / K—K 3	3. Q—Q 7, mate
	1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Kt—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / P—B 8 (Q)	2. Q x Q / K—K 3	3. B—Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / B—Kt 6	2. P—Kt 4! / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 6, mate !!

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; L. Russ, Corning, Ark.; L. Gouldie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. O. Jones, Corvallis, Mont.

562 (only): A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. H. R.,

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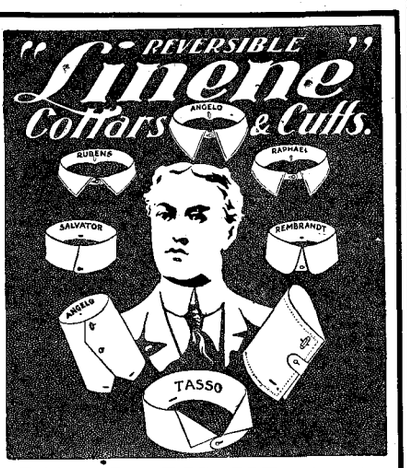
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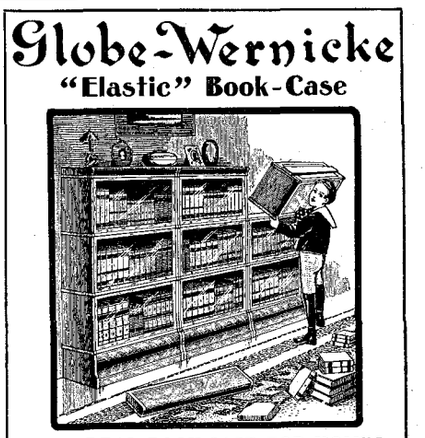
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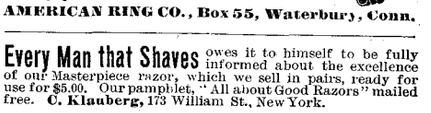
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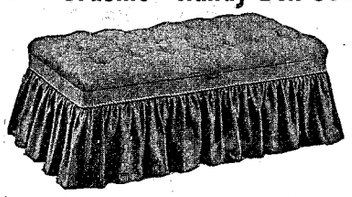

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Comments (562): "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Some good points; but on the whole below the standard"—M. M.; "An excellent key"—G. D.; "One of the best and hardest 2-ers that has appeared in the Chess-column of THE DIGEST"—J. G. L.; "Good, but not difficult"—W. W. S.; "Quite easy"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful"—A. K.; "Not in the usual line; but all the more pleasing"—A. De R. M.; "Not very difficult, Black hasn't much defense"—H. W. F.; "Of first-class merit"—J. H. R.; "A good one"—A. O. J.; "Key well concealed"—H. M. C.; "Very easy"—H. E. D.

(563): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "A fine 3-er. The key is below the average, for the Kt is so obviously out of play that we perceive, at once, that he is to make the coup"—M. M.; "Wonderfully fine and delightfully difficult throughout"—W. W.; "Rather baffling at first sight"—G. D.; "Well deserves the prize"—J. G. L.; "Excellent and with key well hidden; only the uselessness of the Kt on Kt 8 indicates that it should be moved"—W. W. S.; "Tough; marvellously complex and accurate; the work of a master"—J. H. S.

In addition to those reported, W. W. and T. H. got 560 and 561; W. R. C., G. M., W. W. S., 559, 560; A K., 562.

"Worthy Homer Nods."

We are under obligations to Dr. E. M. Sala, Rock Island, Ill., for the score of his game with Dr. Lasker. It is the only game that Lasker lost out of seventeen played simultaneously in the Davenport Chess-Club, on May 23. Notice has been called to the fact that the majority of players get frightened when playing with a person of Lasker's distinguished ability. Evidently Dr. Sala was not scared at all, judging from the way in which he went at the Champion, and the wind-up puts the Doctor among those who do brilliant things—from his 22d move there is an ever increasing blaze of glory.

LASKER. *White.*	DR. SALA. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	DR. SALA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	15 Q—B 4	P—K Kt 4
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	16 Q—Q 2	R—Q sq
4 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 Q—Kt 2	Kt—R 5
5 P x Q P	K Kt x P	18 P—B 3	R—Q 6
6 P x P	B—K 3	19 Kt—Q 2	P—Kt 5
7 Castles	P—K R 3	20 Kt—K 4	P x P
8 B—Q Kt 5	B—Q B 4	21 Kt-B 6 ch	K—Q sq
9 Kt—Q 4	B x Kt	22 P—Kt 3	P—B 7 ch!!
10 Q x B	Q—Q 2	23 R x P	Q—R 8 ch!!!
11 Q—K R 4	P—Q R 3	24 K x Q	R—Q 8 ch
12 B x Kt	Q x B	25 R—B sq	R x R mate.
13 P—Q B 4	Kt—K 2		

Lasker's Great End-Game.

Another study in "opposition."

WHITE (5 pieces): K on Q R sq; Ps on K B 4, Q 4 and 5, Q R 4.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q R 2; Ps on K B 4, Q 3, Q R 4.

White to play and win.

C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb., and one of our old solvers, intends to issue a magazine devoted expressly to "Correspondence Chess." He says: "There are to-day probably more than one thousand persons in the United States playing Chess by correspondence in regularly organized tournaments, to say nothing of the large number playing outside the organizations. These figures are surely conservative, and probably far below the mark."

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